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538

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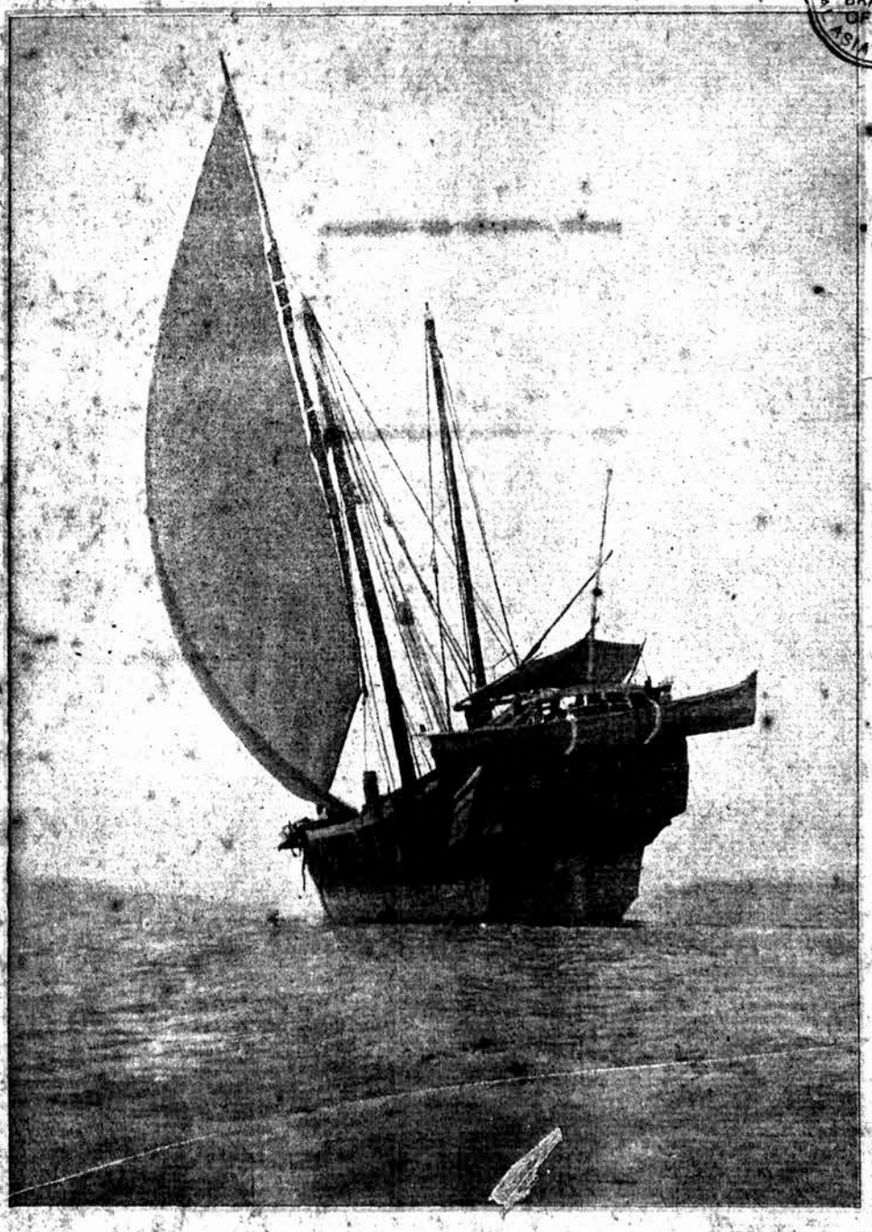


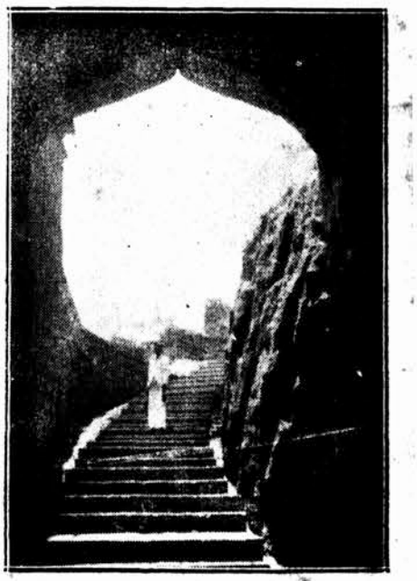
IN FULL SAIL

A view of the present landing ground in Cochin Harbour, which is in process of being reconstr ucted so as to become one of India's major ports.

The Italian General Graziani, receives the homage—in the shape of an awkward Fascist salute—of a conquered Abyssinian tribe.

Father Divine, "Living Messiah" of Harlem, Negro quarter of New York, is seen here speaking to his follow ers, who avidly drink in h's words

Prof. Y. S. Taherali, first to be appointed by Junagadh State to the newly-created chair of Arabic in Bahauddin College at Junagadh



Flight of steps leading to the summit of the Ajinkyatara ("The Unconquerable") Hill near Satara

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he Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1936

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e Park Of Culture And Re

Soviet Builds Vast Recreational Ground in Moscow equipped not only with every possible means of sport and rest, but also cultural entertainment and advancement

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

humanitarian and cul- nt of view, one of the e, and interesting insti- o be found in the "Pro- Empire", the Soviet Union, of Parks of Culture and which are spread all over erritory of the USSR. These s not only provide the popu- on of this country with recrea- n, and the means of refresh- ent and rest, but also serve as training schools for spreading cul- ture among the masses of people who visit them.

In those countries where there are no restricted hours of work for office workers, employees and factory workers, it goes without saying that the majority of the urban population has hardly much time after their day's labour to spend in resting, recreation or enjoyment, or for improving themselves mentally and socially. Those who can spare time for leisure usually frequent the movies, gambling houses, drink or pass their time similarly, and in many instances in manner that results in tragedy. In the Soviet Union, however, where a different social system prevails, hours of work are limited to 7 or 8 hours each day, with a full day of rest on the sixth day of the week. As a result of this the working population naturally finds a considerable amount of leisure time at its disposal which can be used for personal requirements, for rest, recreation and enjoyment, for increasing one's cultural level and general knowledge.

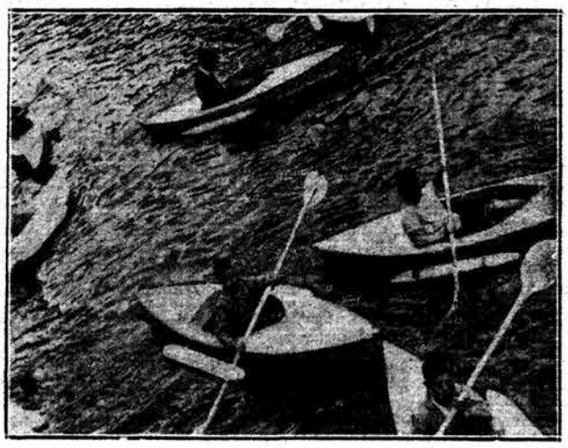
* * * *

First Of Its Kind

The youth of Russia, until several years ago, having finished their day's work in the factories or offices used to loaf about on the streets of the cities. There being no means of passing leisure time, they took to drinking, gambling, or at best found amusement in acts of hooliganism. And there was no one to blame for this; it was the natural outcome of the mode of life the urban youth was leading in those days in Russia, just as they do to-day in other European and Asian countries. The wise old proverb "An Empty Brain is the Workshop of the Devil," was as good in Soviet Russia as it is elsewhere in the world. This was shrewdly perceived by the educational authorities of the USSR, and soon an effective remedy was discovered. This was "to fill up empty brains with useful stuff". The Park of Culture and Rest was organised in Moscow, the first institution of its kind not only in this country, but in all the world.

On the banks of the Moscow River, on the opposite side of the Crimean Bridge, on the site of the Neskuchin Sad, a deserted forest, the first Park of Culture and Rest was founded some eight years ago. This negligible, experimental institution, as it was in its infantile stage, in a comparatively short period of time has developed into a huge enterprise of international fame and interest.

This Park of Culture and Rest, which drew but little attention of the Muscovites in its early days, has become an integral part of the educational, cultural, sport and recreational activities of their



Children busy in winter sport in the pool of the Central Park of Culture and Rest.

leisure time. To-day, in this same "Park of Culture and Rest Commemorated to Maxim Gorki", as it is called, one finds happy and joyful crowds of Muscovites of all ages resting, busy at some game or sport, or eagerly looking at one of the numerous shows, exhibitions, and attractions. Or else they are in the cinemas, listening to an opera, crowding into the circus, or making an audience in the lecture hall. Every one finds amusement, entertainment and sport according to his age, ability and taste, and all at the lowest possible cost, for the Park of Culture and Rest is not a commercial institution. It was founded by the town municipality on the principle that the best means of entertainment must be supplied to the citizens at the lowest possible cost, so that they may pass their leisure time in rest and recreation, and yet culturally and inexpensively.

* * * *

Winter Sports

The Central Park of Culture and Rest spreads over an area of more than 300 hectares and is equipped with every possible means of recreation, rest and sport for all ages, for both sexes and for all social standings. During the winter it makes arrangements for skating, skiing, ice hockey and the many other typical Russian games, both indoor and outdoor. In the summer time, football, lawn tennis, rowing, swimming, volley ball, basket ball, and water polo are made great use of by the populace. In this article, I shall, however, limit myself to only those features of the Park which are novel in their idea and which go to make up the special characteristics of this great cultural institution.

* * * *

Children's Section

Of particular interest is the section of the park established to serve the children. This section is sub-divided into a number of divisions. The first section is for children between the ages of 3 and 7. Suppose, for example, that a gentleman and a lady should come to the Park for a day's recreation with a small child accompanying them. After a brief medical examination, the child is admitted into the special section for young children. The parents have nothing more to worry about. From 7 a. m. until 7 p. m. the child is well taken care of, he is fed, bathed, entertained and put to bed while the parents utilise their time according to their wishes and when ready to go for the child.

The section for childr age is remarkable, for ren are not only enter numerous games, but many useful things. one will see young sewing machines work, while boys ar carving wood, drawir sculpture or doing ma teresting and educati all under the supervis qualified instructors.

* * *

Hall Of Tech

The Hall of Techn ventions is one of tive and instructiv Children's Section means of electrified the children are taug processes the use of electricity and other playing here the more than they wooden and stee struct model of houses, engines an short, a spirit of love for machinery these children, ma must stop to adm

The Park cont rest section for a aged people wh sum of money, o entire day resti ed and medical ex The visitor may thing he desires provided.

* *

Parachute

Parachute-jumpi most favourite and is quite in since it correspon of Russian air-m dition to Parach the high tower this purpose, the tary sports such mask drills, etc.

European dan trot and other in Russia, is v there are not o dancing pavilion ing with good schools are also Park where the modern dances.

(Continued

For L grass, and

ravancore's Muslim Dewa

Nawab Sir Muhammad Habibullah Brings To The State Ripe Administrative Experience Extending Over Decades

(From A Correspondent)

the other day a half-
Bhaktivilas," the official
of the Dewan of Tra-
d I known nothing
ncore for the last 10
s and now suddenly
f in front of a Mussal-
I should have thought
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me in the State. In
years, lady pro-
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s this ancient land
r its pure Hindu cus-
ly temples.

h sits behind a fine
big chair from which
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gently search the
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e and wears the look
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s half amused with its
A master of refined
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sm which, in the noble language of Burke, is a disposition to preserve and an ability to improve and which taken together constituted Burke's great standard of a statesman.

His Ripe Experience

Though the Dewan has no need of fresh laurels, one can hardly help feeling that he has already added to his name in Travancore. The reason is that he still remains the same man that he was when he was a pillar of the Viceroy's Executive Council and again when he led, with such happy results and to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the nation alike, India's Delegation to the Union of South Africa. Perhaps, not quite the same, for even as he has lived longer so has he become wiser in mind and chaster in vision. His equilibrium of action and thought is a great steadying force in the affairs of the State. His love of excellence is making itself felt in the administration. And his long parliamentary experience in British India is an invaluable asset to the newly reformed bicameral legislature in the State. Within a few months of his coming to Travancore he became fully aware, to use his own words, "of the communal atmosphere" which prevailed in it, "how every question is viewed merely through communal spectacles," and how, in brief, "instead of communal concord and amity" there existed "clash" between class and class." And it is, perhaps, owing to him mainly that the present electoral system is now being revised with a view to equalise better the representation of the various communities in the legislature. In this matter of wrangling communalism Sir Muhammad has been acting with laudable determination and wisdom and he may be depended on to pave the way to amicable intercommunal relations in the State, if he continues in the Dewanship for some time longer, as he is expected to do.

Financial And Industrial Reforms

A very important financial measure the Dewan has pulled through is the standardisation of salaries. Sir Muhammad is evidently no great lover of salary cuts, but at the same time he must have felt that the expenditure on account of salaries the State was incurring was rather excessive and that in the matter of scales of pay there was no common principle applicable to the various branches of the State's services. The standardisation which has now come into force is calculated to result in substantial economy in the course of a few years, and though, on account of the reduction of scales in several branches of the administration which the standardisation involved, the Dewan has received small thanks for his pains, the measure is bound to be viewed on its own merits when time has healed the disappointments occasioned by it.

The industrialisation of the State is pushing ahead with refreshing vigour and power from the Pallivasal Electric Works is nearly ready to be conveyed to the lowlands. As one travels in a car from Alwaye to Kottayam, one is pleasantly greeted by electric towers and wires meandering through hills and valleys and going further and further westward. It is the new Periyar River, the electric stream, which bids fair to change the face of Northern Travancore. Not only in this but in several other industrial ventures is Sir Muhammad exerting his ripe experience and

Sir Md. Habibulla

wisdom and he must natur
happy to think that his D
ship is leaving its mark on
land.

Honoured By Maharaj

The impression that one forn
about him and his work is tha
though the Dewanship of Tra
vancore should be no great office
for him he is sparing no efforts
and little of his wonted enthu-
siasm earnestness and highness
of mind to make it luminous and
noteworthy and that the longer
he remains in the State the greater
and the more enduring should
be the good. And the Maharaja
fittingly conferred on him the
high title of Nawab on the occa-
sion of His Highness's last birth-
day. An eminent and trusted
statesman guiding a young prince
whose solicitude for his people is
undoubted is quite a heartening
circumstance for Travancore.

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Out of the dol. 8,107 which has actually been loaned, a total of dol. 3,949, or approximately 49 per cent., has been repaid and made available for other loans. This year dol. 2,835 has been loaned and dol. 1,880 repaid, principally from earlier loans.

The Loan Library, which was begun two years ago with the contribution of used textbooks by students, now numbers more than 2,000 volumes. This year 290 undergraduates have been afforded the free use of 1,256 textbooks, while last year the Loan Library supplied 697 books for 132 students.

The director estimates that, on the basis of second-hand value of the books circulated, the Loan Library had saved needy undergraduates about dol. 2,000 this year.

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Subscribed capital Pref.	22,600
Paid up capital ordy.	31,440
Paid up capital Pref.	22,600

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India Through A British Journalist's Eyes.

Vignettes From George Slocombe's "The Tumult And The Shouting"

SIMLA

From this Himalayan isolation, in a remoteness, spiritual as well as physical, and encircled by the silent hills upon which the sun rises and sets with a sudden splendour, for seven months of the year, the Viceroy and his Council, govern India. The system has much to be criticised. Even in a time of tranquillity the Central Government, loses touch with the provincial Government. It loses all visual contact with the nation. It is but dimly aware of the emotions, the rumours, the hopes, the despair that sway the countless multitudes below. No English newspapers are published in Simla. Those of the other cities arrive one day, two days, three days late. The majority of the Government officials and all members of the Legislative Assembly, when in session, glean their first tidings of the outside world from a sheaf of condensed news telegrams, distributed by a news agency, often severely censored and always denuded of all political flavour. The Home Department, receives and transmits, to the Viceroy a telegraphed summary from the Provincial Governments, but owing to the vast distances and difficulty of communications, no adequate report on any situation is available until several days have elapsed. It is as if Europe were governed from Archangel.

An Olympian aloofness from the scene of conflict has some advantages. It may be argued that Simla encourages calm judgment and undisturbed reflection. But the Simla system, with its severe social code separated from the passionate world by a barrier of grim hills, tends more and more to imprison successive Viceroys within the narrow circle of their Council. This Himalayan inaccessibility also breeds, a certain fine aristocratic disdain. It stimulates the reason and not the imagination—the head and not the heart. And it is above all a change of heart that Gandhi and his followers demand.

GANDHI

It is above all, a change of heart that Gandhi and his followers demand. Gandhi, perhaps, more than his followers. (Retired although he is, temporarily from the active political conflict, he is still a symbol of Indian Nationalism. His moral leadership remains unchallenged. He can, alone among the politicians of India, set his own day, place and hour for his re-entry upon the national scene). Between the more active, energetic and resolute of them and the ageing philosophical Gandhi, there is the gulf of age, of temperament, of experience, and of differing outlook. Gandhi is a medievalist. He dislikes machinery, modern science, medicine, western culture, industrial capitalism, and the things they have done to India. He would prefer to see an India free, however decimated by cholera and famine, rather than an India, subjugated and sanitary. He treats plagues and famines as visitations of God, necessary, to limit the teeming millions of his countrymen. He has an oriental attitude to death. It is but an incident in the infinite growth of the Universe and the advance of mankind towards God. Pacifist as he is, hating violence to man or any living creature, he denounces English rule in India, as emasculating a once virile warrior race. But his warriors are spiritual; inured to hardship; accepting lathi blows, suffering and even death. Dying rather than resist evil by force: dying to overcome evil by the passive strength of non-violence.....I have never met any man more utterly honest, more transparently sincere, less given to the egotism, self-conscious pride, opportunism and ambition, which are found in greater or less degree in all the other great political figures of the world.

JAWAHARLAL

Young Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the younger generation of Indian Nationalists, has inherited the realism of his father, Motilal. He represents a youth that bitterly resents British domination, that has no memories, like Gandhi, of friendly collaboration with the British Raj. He has not Gandhi's virtues of humility, gentleness and self-abnegation. He is fierce, ruthless, belligerent. "For Myself," he wrote to Gandhi from Naini Prison on July 28th, 1930, "I delight in warfare. It makes me feel that I am alive." It is true that the warfare being waged at that time was in accordance with his leader's precepts: non-violent civil disobedience. But it is probable that the disobedience involved in the campaign attracted the young warrior more than the non-violence.

Moreover, he does not share the older man's revolt against modernisation. The revival of the primitive industries of India, the return to the pre-machine age, appear to this brilliant product of Harrow and Cambridge, nurtured in modern political and economic doctrines, an adept in the philosophy of Moscow rather than that of the Mahatma, as anachronistic, a gospel of despair and frustration. He would, I suspect, prefer to fight Imperialism with its own weapons: the weapons of the Russian Revolution: mass-strikes, strategic blows, a popular rising, soviets of workers and peasants, fraternisation with the army. But so long as Gandhi lives, and the influence of his immense moral prestige and political wisdom dominates the scene, Jawaharlal will loyally accept his policy, and follow the road of non-violence: an agnostic Lenin meekly obedient to the precepts of a Christian Tolstoy.

LIBERALS

In India, in three months, I was able to converse with almost all the politicians of repute, many of them in a single city. The political class is ridiculously small. Three hundred men talk in the name of three hundred and fifty millions. They are always in movement. They spend half their lives in the train. They move from Madras to Delhi, from Delhi to Calcutta, from Calcutta to Simla, from Simla to Allahabad, from Allahabad to Bombay. The majority of them lawyers, they plead in the same courts, they represent different sides in the same case, they pocket equally vast fees from litigious princes, merchants, landowners. They have earned wealth, national celebrity and influence in pursuit of the two great professions open to native talent and native industry—politics and law: two professions which in India, as in most countries, are but one.

Their influence upon the small educated merchant and professional classes is considerable. Their influences upon the mass is almost nil. Their speeches in the Assembly, their utterances in the press, their controversies in political party debates represent the sum total of their political activity. Unlike the congress leaders they rarely convene public meetings or harangue the mob, in cities and villages. They are a political elite, an army of generals without followers, men of considerable ability as administrators or negotiators, but remain without popular support, still less the almost magical sight of leaders like Gandhi in the popular mind.

Italian Bombing Of Harar

A Catholic Prelate's Remarkable Disclosures

The Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing on June 1st says:—

The "Temps" publishes the following remarkable letter that Mgr. Jarosseu, the Apostolic Vicar at Harar, wrote to his relatives in France after the Italian bombardment of Harar:—

"Since the cruel bombardment of Harar by Italian 'planes on March 29 I have had to leave Harar and to find refuge in the neighbouring countryside in the midst of enormous rocks where I have found a cave in which to live. I am writing to you from the depths of my grotto with no desk other than my old knees.

The Italian bombardment of Harar, an essentially peaceful town and one which was officially declared to be outside the military zone, is a violation of the laws of war. This violation by a Catholic nation might have had the most serious consequences; but the fact that the church of Harar was devastated by the enemy bombs had an unexpected-ly good effect. Opinion here stopped regarding our mission as a sort of religious importation from Italy.

During ten months our mission was flown over by three Italian bombers and we received ten bombs, eight of which caused serious damage. By Divine Providence most of the bombs—260 out of 300—that were dropped over Harar missed the mark and Harar has not been destroyed as was announced.

What will our future be? The Lord only knows. Abyssinia, which placed all her confidence in the League of Nations, has been almost abandoned to her own fate. Don't worry about me, for round the cave where I live the people are friendly. The civil and military authorities are showing me unusual respect, and as the country is blessed by abundant crops the cost of living is low.

Mgr. Jarosseau, whom the Italian authorities at first ordered to leave Abyssinia, was later allowed to stay.

HUSBANDS ARE SO CONVENIENT

To Hide Behind!

Every Wife Learns The Lesson Sooner Or Later, To Use Her Husband As An Escape From Dilemmas

(By JOAN KENNEDY).

Although the idea of the husband being the protector of the wife is fast fading in these days of independent women, fifty-fifty marriages, and other wives carrying on their shoulders the upkeep of the home, husbands still have their uses.

Not until a woman has lost her husband does she really realise how very useful he was to her.

A widow is at a great disadvantage. So is a spinster. Neither has a man behind whom to hide.

"I get imposed upon right and left," says the widow. "They know there is no man to take up unfairness and fight for me. I'm all alone—and a woman is at a terrible disadvantage when she has no husband.

The spinster declares that she must stand on her own feet, and sometimes envies the wife who has a buffer in life in the shape of the man of the house. She may hang up a man's hat in the hall of her flat hoping to scare burglars, but that is as far as male convenience goes.

Wives sport their husbands in a score of ways and find "my husband" to be an excellent screen, a delightful convenience.

Ask any wife if it be not so.

I confess that early in my married life I discovered how very useful a husband could be. After some years as a domineering bachelor girl, I became an independent wife. Still carrying on my own profession I was financially free and had no thought of anything beyond comradeship. There was no sturdy oak and clinging ivy idea about we post-war wives.

In A Tight Corner

But one day inspiration came to me when in a tight corner.

It was in a shop in France. The saleswoman was clever. I was being almost forced to buy a hat which she wanted to sell, but which I did not really want.

Desperately I remembered. "I must see if monsieur mon mari likes it before I buy," I told the over-persuasive one.

The charm worked. Being a French woman she understood. She was all agreement. Of course, it is necessary that monsieur must like the chapeau—of course! Madame will bring him in.

There was no more badgering. It was understood that monsieur would pay, that monsieur must be pleased with the purchase. Madame escaped and sighed with relief, though she knew in her heart that her own particular "monsieur" couldn't discriminate between a Paris creation and a tennis bandeau.

However, the lesson was learned. Husbands could be very convenient.

Every wife learns that lesson—learns to hide behind her husband's name, to use him as an escape.

"I must see if my husband would like it before I give a definite decision!"

At some time or other every wife has used that stock excuse for wriggling out of being definite.

Those rooms at the hotel—that maid we nearly engaged—the new suite at the furniture salons—the flat we look over—the quotation given for this and that—the engagement which we do not want to book ourselves!

"I really daren't say, darling!" gushes the wife. "I mustn't commit myself until I've seen Tom. I know he was trying for theatre tickets one night this week. I'll phone you after I get home."

Then, when contact with Tom comes, "For pity's sake, boy, get those theatre tickets for Friday this week. Prudence Smith nearly bagged us for her old bridge party. It'll be awfully boring. I screwed out of it by telling her we were doing a theatre one evening and I wasn't sure which. Take me out Friday."

Honey-sweet on the phone to Prudence: "It is for Friday Tom has the tickets, darling. So sorry we can't come. I'm sure it will be a love-ve-vely evening!"

Catching the wink in Tom's eye as she hangs up the receiver, she exclaims: "Well, what's the good of having a husband if you don't make use of him"?

Hubby—The Scape-goat

Most wives make use of their husbands—hide behind them.

"I'm afraid my husband wouldn't care for me to go," says one, in preference to making a definite refusal off her own bat.

It is so much easier to make hubby the scapegoat, to shelve decisions, to use the approval or disapproval of a man to cover a woman's claim to the right to change her mind.

The blouse which looked charming in the shop is sent home on approval, but in the cold clear light of one's own bedroom its charm may evaporate. We really do not want it. The thirty shillings saved would buy stockings and gloves.

But we enthused in the shop. So stupid to have to climb down. Some excuse must be made. Easy to say: "My husband doesn't care for the colour," to pose as the wife who likes to dress to please her man, although the man in question may not have cast his eye on the garment taken back.

Little do husband's dream of how useful they are at times, how their wives make use of them. Actually they provide a financial curb upon many of us.

When a woman is spending her husband's money it is only right they should be the curb. But they can be equally useful to the independent wife who is often a temperamental shopper. From a sun umbrella for the lawn to a new electric stove, many a woman gets carried away by the possessive strain in her nature. She likes a thing and wants it. But that "I'll see what my husband says!" can often save her from indiscriminate accumulation of possessions.

Consulting a husband—even in imagination—gives time for second thoughts with erratic women. So we will not decry their habit of hiding behind men.

The "Missis" As Screen

I have a strong suspicion that many a man uses his wife as an excuse for getting out of engagements he does not want to make.

"Have to study the ladies, you known, old chap!"

Smithson, almost drawn into a binge, because somebody has a birthday, but knowing quite well that his liver will not stand it, remembers he's a married man.

"Sorry, old boy! But I promised the wife I wouldn't be late. She has some people coming in. I must be toddling."

It must sometimes be convenient to be a Benedict. Home claims and "the missis" provide every married man with legitimate excuses. And every other married man respects those evasive withdrawals, because he, in turn, makes use of them.

A bachelor can make few excuses, because he is free. Your married man can get out of almost anything for which he has no liking by using the convenience of his marriage.

"The wife's none too well," he says, and gains sympathy and a get-away.

It is one of his smaller compensations for all he must carry on his back when he enters matrimony that he may often use the married state to enable him to get out of doing what he has no wish to do.

Although a tie, the state of matrimony is often a very excellent loophole.

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Mr. Brown looked at the letter on his desk: "We are very surprised" it read, "that the money we have demanded so often has not yet arrived."

Turning to his secretary, he dictated his reply: "Dear Sirs,—You do not need to be surprised. I have not sent you the money".

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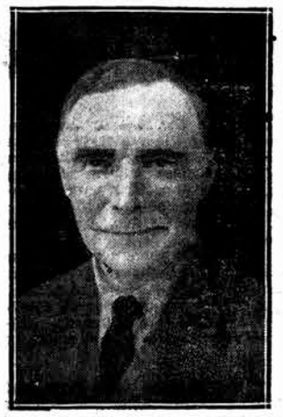
The Late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall

A Tribute From His Life-Long Friend And Co-Worker, Mr. Arthur Field

The following account of the last moments of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall—ex-editor of this journal and a well-known author and authority on Islamic affairs, who passed away in England on May 19,—and appreciation of his work in the literary and political fields, from the pen of Mr. Arthur Field, one of his oldest friends and co-workers, will be read with interest.



THE LATE MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Muslims, and friends of Islam, all over the world must have read with pain and regret of the death of Marmaduke Pickthall on May 19, and his burial on May 23. He rests in the Muslim section of Brookwood Cemetery, in a sad, though beautiful Surrey land near London. His death was as unexpected by himself as by his family and friends. The final scene did not last an hour. He was working with the pen to the end.

It has been a source of solace and even of pleasure to receive words of sorrow from common friends of Pickthall and myself, addressed to me as "one of his oldest friends and co-workers". Expressions of pain and loss have assumed almost the character of a delight, the colleagues of this remarkable man feeling that his departure ought to mean sorrow and pain to a world he did so much to defend and benefit.

Even after the lapse of a month it is difficult to write with submission of his death, a loss not only to those who were privileged to share his friendship and some of his work, but to the Islamic world and to the nations of the East. Now that Islam is aroused by the appeal of Muslim and Christian Palestine, the loss of a respected and powerful spokesman is doubly severe.

Everyone knows the lamentable feature of intense friendships which consists in the liability to slip away from intimate contact, owing to the physical difficulty of maintaining correspondence, or to the calls of everyday lesser duties. It may, then, be understood how privileged I was when, after long separation, I met my friend again in England, with the prospect of mutual work this coming autumn for the causes we held dear. Now, all that remains of this pleasant illusion is the precious assurance contained in a letter from his widow.

"He was very fond of you, and was looking forward to his return to London and meeting you again in June."

There is a kind of reflected glory in being beloved by this man of sincerity, learning and devotion.

A Friend Of Justice

He was the chief factor in the formation of Societies and committees which I had the honour to be associated with, from a quarter of a century past. The Anglo-Turkish effort, started in 1912, continued through the Great War, and achieved somethipg more than public attention and official irritation. The work in England for the Khilafat movement, the defence of the noble, but unfortunate Rifi of Morocco, the enlightenment of the French and English public as to the Druses and the Berbers of the French Dominions, were only a part of the unselfish activity of our departed friend. He was a friend of justice and a defender of the lowly. In his private life he was generous, courteous to all, and the more influential for his restraint and culture.

Mr. Pickthall's work passed for some years into the sphere of education, for which he was highly qualified, and into the conduct of the noteworthy magazine "Islamic Culture", an adornment of Islam. After his retirement from the service of H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, Mr. Pickthall came to London, when I had the great pleasure of talking over plans of work for the time ahead. He had no intention of dropping into an indolent retirement, but hoped to give a large part of his time to Islamic work. There also opened up the prospect of resuming some of those "semi-political" activities, in the interest of Muslim races and Oriental peoples, which had attached him to a host of non-Muslims, anxious for justice and equitable treatment, to be accorded.

The efforts of such devoted knights is, indeed, urgently needed; for the world seems to have gone to sleep while rank injustice is being done. The peculiar policy of conversions and de-nationalisation by the French, among the Berber element in Morocco, the use of Syria as a dumping ground for every bellicose fraction that is shifted on from Eastern Asia Minor, and the heartless flooding of Arab Palestine by a stimulated and artificial immigration of European and American Jews, all call for a voice of candour and honour to be lifted, even if it be in a wilderness.

Plans For The Future

Mr. Pickthall promised that, on his intended return to London in June, when he was to have resided at Du Cane Court, Balham, he would arrange for action. Meanwhile he asked me to ascertain on what a programme the "East—Westers" and other remnants of past agitations could unite. This I started to do, in a somewhat leisurely way, for there were some months to pass before Mr. Pickthall would be in London. And thus we arrange and plan, but a force stronger than us sets aside our intentions.

The passing of the winter, somewhere not too severe, and where his "leisure" could be occupied in the arrangement and editing for publication of lectures delivered in India, was an important thing to our friend. There is little doubt that after long residence in another land, often with the thermometer at 108 degrees, an Englishman has to become acclimatised to his own country. One little incident showed that to be operating. Mr. Pickthall at one time spoke of a rash that broke out over the entire body. This the doctor diagnosed as only a severe attack of prickly heat; but our friend declared that it was far more distressing than anything that he had experienced in India! Recovered from this, he seemed quite healthy, and one would have accounted him a "sound life".

Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall tried several places, including Sussex, but after a short interval in London (where the East—West Circle had a sudden call to an informal chat with its old President, the one and only chance to hear him speak in a meeting), Cornwall was chosen as the wintering place. After trying Falmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall went on to St. Ives.

His Last Words

In a treasured letter from Mrs. Pickthall she says: "The last words he wrote, the night before (his death), and the last he spoke to me, all unknowing the end was near, were as beautiful as his life and nature."

One can hardly bear to transcribe words of such terrible import, but one sentence ought to be added:

"He was in pain, with his heart, for less than an hour, and it was all over."

Another letter from the sharer of his work and life gives us a further flash of light on the man who has passed from our midst.

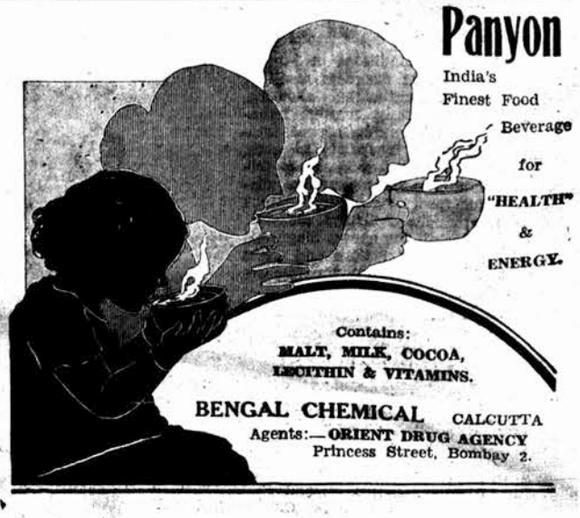
"My dear husband was very happy at St. Ives, and looking forward to our future home, which we were going into in June. He had been busy rewriting his lectures on 'The Cultural Side of Islam'. On his last night he had finished the chapter on 'Tolerance,' with these words, which are the last he ever wrote:

"'Answer them in the words of the Qur'an: Nay, but whosoever surrendereth his purpose to Allah, while doing good his reward is with his Lord: and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they grieve.'

"I cannot tell you the depth of his sweetness and generosity of character. He condemned no man."

Baseless Press Reports

I would like to end on a non-contentious note, but I would sooner contribute to historical truth than assume a virtue. I have seen references in the Press to Mr. Pickthall's impending nomination (by whom it is hard to understand) to the "leadership of the British Muslims", in succession to the late Lord Headley. It is well-known that Mr. Pickthall thought that there exists no authority in this country for the creation of such a leadership. Another statement, that reads strangely to those familiar with the facts, is that he served in the Great War. By reason of the relentless animosity of an individual, invested with the brief authority that comes with war, Pickthall was forced into a conditional, and what was intended to be a humiliating, service in England during the war, which he opposed and lamented. With Lord Mowbray, Mr. C. F. Ryder, D.L., and others, he wrote a letter to the Press, which was published, opposing the preparations for the Useless Sacrifice, which has brought, as they predicted, little good and inestimable loss to both conquerors and conquered. It is not praising, but libelling, the dead to label him with the official cant of militarism.



LIFE-STORY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

An Impatient And Impulsive Soul Bares Itself

(By Mr. K. M. MUNSHI)

It is very rarely that one comes across such a well-written and interesting book on India, (writes Mr. K. M. Munshi, reviewing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography in the "Hindu") and its value is considerably enhanced by the fact that it has been written by such a great political leader as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The author calls it an "Autobiographical Narrative." Autobiography in its technical sense takes up only a small part of the book; really speaking, it is only made a peg on which to hang a work which is mainly narrative and in places combative or expositive.

As a biography it gives a meagre sketch of the early part of the author's life, some touching indications of the bond which subsisted between him and his father, and between the author and his wife, and attempts to catch some passing moods in very felicitous language. In the main, it is an attempt to narrate the political events of India from 1912 with which the author happened to be concerned. Being in the centre of political activities connected with the Congress, the author has a unique opportunity of knowing them intimately and at many places the narrative is as fascinating as it is inspiring. A considerable part of the book is taken up by a passionate and able indictment of British rule in India in words which are sure to find an echo in the hearts of the patriotic men and women of India. Nothing that I have read in recent years on India describes the actual situation better than the following words:

> And yet, in spite of these changes, what is India like today? A servile state, with its splendid strength caged up, hardly daring to breathe freely, governed by strangers from afar; her people poor beyond compare, short-lived and incapable of resisting disease and epidemic; illiteracy rampant; vast areas devoid of all sanitary or medical provision; unemployment on a prodigious scale, both among the middle classes and the masses. (p. 437).....
>
> We read of great schemes of unemployment relief and the alleviation of distress in other countries; what of our scores of millions of unemployed and the distress that is widespread and permanent? We read also of housing schemes elsewhere; where are the houses of hundreds of millions of our people who live in mud huts or have no shelter at all? (437-8).

"Unnecessarily Harsh"

Certain portions of the book are also taken up with a very aggressive criticism of the Liberals for whom collectively and individually the Pandit has some unnecessarily harsh words to say. Even if the criticism were substantially correct, a little charity towards contemporary political workers would have enhanced the value of the work and saved parts of it from coming down to the level of party journalism. A leader of such eminence could very well have given the benefit of doubt to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri before charging so thorough a gentleman with having called upon students to spy on one another upon so treacherous a testimony as a twenty-two-year-old impression of a speech, and in the interests of good taste the incident of Bhupendra Nath Basu wangling Gokhale out of a lower berth in a first class compartment might well have been omitted.

Not an inconsiderable portion of the book is taken up by the author's attempt to analyse the incompatibility of the author's attitude on life and politics with those of Mahatma Gandhi. This part gives the reader more than a peep into the unfathomable psychological mystery which makes for divergence of opinion and outlook even between two men who have lived in such closer association and with such mutual respect and esteem.

The Pandit wields a fine style and often draws upon the resources which a deep study of literature and familiarity with refined life alone render available. As is inevitable in a book written at intervals, the style is uneven and fails to maintain a uniform standard of expression and taste. Sometimes graphic pen pictures and bald statements of fact succeed one another. If the narrative had been compressed and a steady level of literary art achieved, the book would have attained a greater literary value.

Jawaharlal—The Man

And from these six hundred odd pages stands out the man—impetuous, upright, candid, high-minded, courageous and above all lovable; the embodiment of a devoted and admiring son; a loving self-centred boy-husband; an aristocrat by environment and descent, attached to his family and clan; an impatient man wrestling with moods and circumstances, with an ill-concealed contempt for all who do not come up to his expectations whether they be Government servants, politicians differing in outlook and method, or colleagues suspected of bourgeois tendencies; an idealist of the 'purest ray serene', unbending and uncompromising, struggling against heavy odds; an impatient and impulsive soul, proud and lofty, bent on unending struggle, his eyes fixed on distant and unapproachable heights, carried forward a little unsteadily by an overwhelming rage for the oppressor and an arrogant pity for the oppressed. As he is born in the twentieth century in India his eyes are fixed on independence; British Imperialism excites his quenchless ire, the poor and depressed in his land evoke his sympathy. Sicklied over with the pale cast of political musings, he is driven from mood to mood by internal and external struggles; a hero after Plutarch's heart; a modern Achilles, or, may be, a Coriolanus with an English public school education, a Marxian outlook and a Gandhian training; aloof and self-centred, unable to understand his world or to have himself understood by it.

Out Of Tune

The Pandit has heroically worked and suffered for India and yet the one impression which is left on the reader's mind after finishing the book is that he is scarcely in tune with the soul of India. In spite of his passionate devotion and unyielding loyalty to his country he strikes one as an alien and no one is more conscious of the fact than the author himself.

> I took to the crowd and the crowd took to me, and yet I never lost myself in it; always I felt apart from it. From my separate mental perch I looked at it critically, and I never ceased to wonder how I, who was so different in every way from those thousands who surrounded me different in habits, in desires, in mental and spiritual outlook, how I had managed to gain goodwill and a measure of confidence from these people. (77-8).

His mental make-up is more English than Indian.

> Personally I owe too much to England in my mental make-up even to feel wholly alien to her, and do what I will, I cannot get rid of the habits of mind, and the standards and ways of judging other countries as well as life generally, which I acquired at school and college in England." (419).

Jawaharlal Nehru.

The author himself has no illusions on that point.

> Indeed, I often wonder if I represent any one at all, and I am inclined to think that I do not, though many have kindly and friendly feelings towards me. I have become a queer mixture of the East and West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere. (597).

But this need not come as a surprise to anyone who has read of the earlier life and environment of the Pandit. Though a Kashmiri Brahmin he comes from a family which had grown up at the Moghul court in an Indo-Persian cultural atmosphere. "And with the arrival of British rule the family adapted itself with equal rapidity to the changing orders and took to European culture." (169). His infancy was spent under the influence of some Theosophists. But, he says, "In a remarkably short time Theosophy left my life completely." (16). Then followed Harrow and Cambridge, in their turn to be followed by the princely environment which Motilalji loved to surround himself with.

Though he belongs to one of the highest Brahmin communities his racial memory is only subconscious.

> The Hindu religion especially went up in my estimation; not the ritual and ceremonial part, but its great books, the 'Upanishads' and the 'Bhagvad Gita'. I did not understand them of course, but they seemed very wonderful. (15).

But the author's mind never left its separate mental perch. The overwhelming phenomena of Hindu thought, tradition and culture leave him cold.

> I came nearer to a religious frame of mind in 1921 than at any other time since my early boyhood. Even so I did not come very near. (73).

Even close association with Gandhiji, a living commentary on the 'Bhagavad Gita', that marvellous book which has during ages inspired and shaped some of the greatest Indians known to history, has failed to touch any chord in his heart.

> I did not understand or feel drawn to the metaphysical part of the 'Bhagavad Gita', but I liked to read the verses—recited every evening in Gandhiji's ashram prayers—which say what a man should be like; calm of purpose, serene and unmoved, doing his job and not caring overmuch for the result of his action. Not being very calm or detached myself, I suppose, this ideal appealed to me all the more. (73-74).

Gandhiji—A Stranger

Further Gandhiji whom the masses of India understand at a glance, has, in spite of very intimate contact, remained a stranger to him. He fails to understand the secret of the amazing knack which Gandhiji has of reaching their hearts.

> Even some of Gandhiji's phrases sometimes jarred upon me—thus his frequent reference to Rama Raj as a golden age which was to return. (72).
>
> He was a very difficult person to understand, sometimes his language was almost incompre-

(Continued on page 50)

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A GUIDE TO POLICE OFFICERS

(BY BAQUIR HUSSAIN SAHIB.)

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Mr. Baquir Hussain Sahib's "Police Officers' Companion" deals in a compact form with the different aspects of the different statutes, such as the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Evidence Act and other statutes, which come into operation from the moment the Police take up the investigation of a crime till the same is disposed of either by the Police authorities or by a court of law.

In this book one finds all information collected in one place on different points relating to the rights, duties and difficulties of Police officers, the accused, the witnesses and all persons with whom the Police have to deal or come in contact with in the investigation of crime.

This book is a book of reference meant for those who are already conversant with law. It will be found useful by the Police officers for whom it is primarily meant and also by lawyers practising in Criminal Courts. Its value is greatly enhanced by its excellent introduction. The introduction contains useful advice for policemen. Amongst other things it is stated that a policeman should never forget that he is a servant of all; whatever his caste or position may be, his kindness and civility towards the public ought to be such as to gain good-will in the prevention or detection of crime.

He is required to curb his temper and it is stated that an angry policeman is unfit for duty like an intoxicated person. He is warned not to resort to short cuts, by illegal methods in the detection or prevention of crime. If policemen and police officers were to bear in mind and act up to the sound advice contained in this introduction, they will soon earn the confidence and respect of the public. The printing and the get-up of the book is excellent and the book will be found very handy and useful by Police officers.

M. N. C.

The Calcutta Review

The article which takes the pride of place in the June issue is "The Policy of the Great Powers" by Madame Ellen Horup, and rightly. For herein we find a penetrating analysis made of the recent events in Europe. Though the article was written before the end of the Italo-Abyssinian War, the author has made an accurate forecast of the result. England's main and only goal is the preservation of her supremacy, and all its alliances are concluded exclusively with that object. Mussolini was treated cautiously and the sanctions remained half-hearted because neither England nor France wanted to throw Italy in the arms of Germany. The collectivity of the League of Nations, according to Madam Horup, does not simply exist. Altogether this article is a critical contribution to the subject. Other articles in this issue which are particularly worthy of a perusal are Eugenics by P. C. Biswas and Trade Relations between India and Japan.

Some Gujerati Books

(1) "MANAS VIJNAN NO DRISHTIKON."—By Chandrabhai K. Bhatt, Ahmedabad.

(2) "RUSSIAN NARI."—By the same author.

Both these books form part of a series called "Chalo Palatiye Series," i.e. "Let us Change" series started by the author jointly with Mr. Kantilal, books in the series to contain 800 pages and to be published for an annual subscription of Rs. 2 only. Problems of psychology based on the principles of Freud are expounded in the first book which contains a thoughtful introduction by Harbhai. The subject is not very familiar to the Gujarat readers and, therefore, the writer has, at the end, given English equivalents of the words used in Gujarati to help him. He has further tried to make the subject as popular and easy as possible. In ten sections, Mr. Bhatt has traced the history of the state of the Russian woman from old times to the present ones. One effect of the revolution in the Czar's old country has been the complete emancipation from her bondage of the Russian woman. How it was brought about and what is its present state in Soviet Russia and how it strikes her Indian sister is narrated in a very readable form in this little book of 125 pages. The notes at the end are useful.

K.

* * * *

1. "TAMNE E NAHIN SAMJAY."—By Manubhai Kalyanji Desai, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price As. 6.
2. "CHATURANG AND BE BE-HENO."—By Nagindas Parekh, published by Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/4.

The first book is the translation or rather adaptation of "The Wisdom of Children" by Tolstoy. Its title means, "You Cannot Understand It." The dictum that what is hidden from the wise is revealed to babes is well-known. The twenty-one dialogues between small children comprised in the work are very interesting and instructive. The language put into the mouths of the speakers is very simple and such as juveniles use. The very fact that a second edition of the book is called for testifies to its popularity. The second book is a translation of two stories of that name written in Bengali by Rabindra Nath Tagore. The spirit of the original is well preserved in the Gujarati version. The short preface by Mr. Ram Narayan Pathak adds attraction to the book.

K.

"MANASAI," edited by Vijayrai Vaidya, Bhavnagar.

This is the first part of the second volume of a quarterly journal published in the interests of 'Sarjan' (creativeness) and 'Chintan' (cogitation). Mr. Vaidya has tried to make it as high-browed and high-class as possible. Consequently the modestly educated individual would find it hard to follow its contents.

K.

* * * *

"PALTATO SAMAJ."—By Ram, price Rs. 1/8.

The title of the book means "Changing Society or Society in Transition" and the nineteen short stories of which the book consists in every way vividly illustrate the different phases of life which our Society is undergoing during the period of change. Besides being illustrative, they are interesting and told in very simple language which at times borders on colloquialism. But this simplicity of language is its great merit, as through it, it is rendered accessible to those for whom it is meant, viz., the less educated masses. There is also a lightness of touch which is sure to appeal to those who do not hanker after serious reading. The present is the first part only. The writer has sailed clear of stories based on sex appeal, a subject in vogue at present, a vogue of doubtful utility. The result achieved by these fresh efforts is commendable and we associate ourselves with the request made by the learned writer of the admirable foreword —Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth—that the writer should still further benefit Gujarati literature by continuing his work.

K.

* * * *

"AFGHANISTAN."—By Mahashankar Indraji Dave, published by the Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot, price As. 8.

This small book gives a bird's eye view of modern Afghanistan. The text is full of information and gives an admirable account of the events dating from the first Afghan War to the very recent murder of King Nadirshah. The preface is very interesting, alluding as it does to the days when Afghanistan formed a province of ancient Bharatvarsh and Indian Kings ruled there. The very succinct but admirable account makes us call upon Mr. Dave to amplify it and give a whole volume on the subject.

K.

THE ARYAN PATH

What would Tolstoy have done were he at the League of Nations? The question must appear absurd at the present day, for, as pointed out by Mr. Aylmer Maude, the translator of the great Russian pacifist's works, in the current issue of the "Aryan Path," it is inconceivable that any nation would allow Tolstoy to represent it at the League. The present Governments believe in war and rely on war, while to Tolstoy the most powerful thing in the world was Truth or Soul-force, which is the very negation of the physical force that armies and armaments embody. That the Tolstoyan ideal is not merely airy sentimentalism but one that can be and ought to be materialised by strenuous effort, is a fundamental article of faith with the members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, which has been silently labouring towards the goal for a little over a decade past in this country. Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa gives us an insight into the aims and purposes of the Sangh in the pages of the journal.

Among other interesting contributions appearing in the journal are: "Hypnagogic Hallucinations" by Mr. E. C. Large, "Synthesis in Indic Culture" by Prof. S. V. Venkateswara, "Science and Social Destiny" by Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, "Science and Universal Peace" by M. Jean Louis Faure, and "Integrating Influences in India" by Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji. The book-reviews are interesting as ever.

SOME URDU BOOKS

Analysis Of The Peasant Problem

"KISAN" (CAUSES OF HIS POVERTY AND THEIR REMEDIES), By Chaudhrie Mukhtar Singh, Ex-M.L.A. translated into Urdu by Mahmud Ali Khan, Jamia Book Depot, Delhi. Price Re. 1-8.

This is the Urdu translation of Chaudhrie Mukhtar Singh's English book, "Rural India," which was published sometime ago. The increasing importance that peasant problems are assuming in India and the deplorable lack of authoritative books on the subject demanded such books, especially in the vernaculars, and, therefore, this translation is welcome. The translation, moreover, is done well and the language used is mostly simple Hindustani.

Chaudhrie Mukhtar Singh has divided his book into four parts. The first part deals with the generally supposed causes of the decline of Indian agriculture, e.g., dearth of rain, increase in population, the Mahajan, etc., and shows that none of them is in reality mainly responsible for the poverty of the kisans. The second part describes the old Indian system of agriculture and village community life and shows how change has been brought about in it by the new circumstances. The third chapter gives some of the characteristics of Indian agriculture.

The most important chapter is the fourth in which the author gives his suggestions for the improvement of the lot of Indian peasant. His attitude is essentially reformist and he fights shy of any radical changes in the structure of the present system. He does not want to dispossess the land-lord but would plead with him to treat the peasants a little more kindly. He lays stress on education, organisation, improved irrigation system and the revival of village industries but ignores the obvious fact that the present exploitation of the Indian kisans by the land-lords and existence of imperialist domination make any effective scheme to help the peasants impossible.

K.A.A.

"Nafrat Ka Beej"

"NAFRAT KA BEEJ," (A Short Play), by Ishtiaq Husain Quraishi, Jamia Book Depot, Delhi.

Mr. Ishtiaq Husain Quraishi has written several plays in Urdu, some quite original and interesting, some indifferent, others definitely mediocre. "Nafrat Ka Beej" belongs to the last category. And it is a pity. For Mr. Quraishi can write fairly good plays if only he did not write so many!

The plot of "Nafrat Ka Beej" is both uninspiring and boring. It is supposed to deal with selfish friendship and the action is unnecessarily involved with the degenerate politics of an Indian State. There are some bright patches here and there, but on the whole the play is not a success.

K.A.A.

(Continued on page 16)

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Our Parlour Prophets—James Cousins Blesses To-Morrow—In The Name Of Yesterday—The Reminiscent Accolade—"Centres" Or Branches—Salamming The Successful—Elegancies And Iron Realities In Art—Picture Society's Perspective—Boribunder Legends And Credo—Meherally Is Not Shy—He Yields Socialism.

At a recent reception in Calcutta, Dr. James H. Cousins, the Irish poet and litterateur, expressed interesting views on the subject of Indian art. Mrs. Margaret E. Cousin's efforts 'in bringing Indian music up to University level and in raising the status of Indian musicians' are, of course, well-known in Madras and it is good to feel that Calcutta appreciates her services. Bombay has, perhaps, remained, unfortunately, uninformed if it has remained unappreciative of her work for Indian music and musicians.

Impressions

And Impressions

But Bombay is not altogether uninformed about Dr. James H. Cousins' services to 'Indian' art. The impression he has created on this side of the country is, however, not quite the same impression he seems to have created in Calcutta. Somehow Dr. Cousin's own impression of Indian art covers a minute tract historically, geographically and culturally shrunk to a rather small portion of the nation. Some of us on this side of the country remember, for example, when the zeal of the "accolade," as he calls it, brought him here some years ago on his proselytizing campaign.

His sweeping pronouncements against workers, students and artists in Western India, about whom he knew next to nothing, had preceded him. When he arrived here he was offered the chance to meet and know them, their work, their objectives, their aspirations. Like Dr. S. Kromrisch, he did not care. He was too busy with his own transeedental mission to find time to meet or know them or their work. His superior 'accolade' had enabled him to go one better than his 'Gurus'.

See Right

With The Nation

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sjt. Nandlal Bose and Dr. Coomaraswamy—who saw in the works of the artists on this side unquestionable vitality—were not too busy to know. Dr. Cousins was. I am recalling some of these incidents only to set Dr. Cousins right with the nation. And, even this little memory jogging exercise would have been superfluous had it not been for Dr. Cousins' recent resolution to 'work for the establishment of centres of creative art in India'.

Has He Changed

The Tune?

We, all of us workers and servants of the nation, are quite willing and prepared to overlook the past. But we must know the past if only to know how, when, where and how much of the past is to be avoided. Dr. Cousins has pledged himself to work for 'the centres of creative art in India'. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for workers similarly placed to know definitely and now whether he blesses to-day and to-morrow only in the language and with the 'ideals' of yesterday.

Lost Flavour

Are the art-centres for which he is eager to work to be the sounding boards of the decalogues, the archaic mannerisms, the technical modes and the exclusive 'spiritualism' and lofty religiosity—segregating art from life—which once distinguished his crusading tours in India? Both the theory and the practice of 'Indian' art as Dr. James H. Cousins once learnt and propagated with rare fervour are not now of the same complexion and flavour even in the home of their origin. If Dr. Cousins has forgotten those yesterdays we on this side would gladly receive the welcome news.

Bigoted

Orthodoxy

For, quite a number of artists of the younger generation on this side of the country have suffered the blind dogmas, which Dr. Cousins once enunciated and which are now diplomatically dropped by his erstwrile guides and tacitly recognised as obsolete. Briefly, are the 'centres of creative art in India' for which Dr. Cousins is eager to work to be really 'centres' of 'creative' art or only branches for manufacturing art stereotyped and stencillised by pundits and the 'high-priests' of orthodoxy, the antiquarian romancing of Havellism?

Parlour Elegancies

And Iron Realities

Lastly, one is, naturally, very anxious to know whether prophets like Dr. Cousins are to confine their activities to parlour elegancies about Indian art. Some of us, on this side of the country, have been convinced that there can be no national reconstruction in art without the right attention to the systems of national instruction, employment and the economic problems of artists.

I know all this, is rank heresy if not positive vulgarity for the elegant generation of ivory-tower artists Dr. Cousins has been so familiar with. But national reconstruction in art involves something less flippant and more nationwide than the 'salamming' of the successful artists. We, on this side of the country, who have had to bear the brunt of the battle against vested interests in art, against romancing orthodoxy, would like to know whether in the elegant parlours and drawing-rooms which Dr. Cousins visits it is still not respectable to discuss the right of Indian artists to all the opportunities denied to them, say at New Delhi and India House in Municipalities and Indian States.

'Salamming'

The Successful

I suppose the parlour prophets still consider it bad manners to raise these unpleasant, 'untactful' and unseemly 'controversies'. The spirit and method of 'true' art (whatever it may be) cannot be injected, as Dr. Cousins so valiantly proposes to do, into 'life', if the people of the nation who constitute its life are passed by. Will Dr. Cousins now begin to think of these problems? The age of academic, romantic, slogans is past. Now is the age of the masses, for the masses and mass action. So far as we know, Dr. Cousins and his friends have remained entirely unconcerned with these inconvenient questions.

Changed

Perspective

Rai Saheb Chunilal, who officiated at the annual function of the Motion Picture Society in the absence of the President, did seem to be addressing the Society in slightly changed atmosphere and perspective. The Rai Saheb was rather over emphatic and optimistic about 'the time to come' when 'the indigenous film' will 'reign supreme'. When is that time to come? I hope Rai Saheb has not measured it by the majority of the Indian films or by the teas and tariff activities of the Motion Picture Society! Rai Saheb Chunilal considers, naturally again, the Motion Picture Society as the common meeting ground for all interested in educational pictures. Has he forgotten the sneers against the production of educational films published in the Society's journal?

The Bori Bunder

Legend

The "Times of India" is reluctant to give up the legend that the cinematograph inquiry initiated by the Government of India somewhere in 1927 was "the basis of the British Film Institute." It remains a legend nevertheless. The report on the Film Institute does not mention the inquiry. And, it acknowledges several 'earlier research' before and during 1927 which preceded the foundation of the British Film Institute.

And,

Credo

This is, however, a trifle. What is more noteworthy is the tenacity with it is searching for some kind of organisation in India that could serve as the subordinate branch of the British Film Institute in London. It toyed with the idea of boosting the Motion Picture Society to that position. But the Society's teas and tariffs seem to have disillusioned it. The Society represents, it observes, 'only one section of the interests involved'. What is that section?

Meherally

Is Polite

I was right when I said that our friends the Congress Socialists in the Corporation would, perhaps, help Atiya Begum. But I was wrong when I said that they would fight shy of the amalgam of 'Rishis', Russia, America, Nalanda and Taxila she has prepared. Actually, Sjt. Y. J. Meherally, of the front rank Congress Socialists, jumped gallantly to rescue the Academy. Perhaps, Sjt. Meherally was only politely tactful. But that is the first symptom of the disease called 'laissez- faire' liberalism. That way lie ministerships. I know that the Congress Socialists have had neither time nor opportunity, if they had the inclination, for planning a programme of civic reconstruction which they valiantly hinted at the time of their election campaign. But I was under the impression that their collective outlook was fundamental and that they were rather particular in re-building life from the Socialistic angle in all its aspects not excluding vital problems of national art, education and culture.

Is It

Superstition?

I was under the impression that one of the significant distinctions between an orthodox Congressman and a Socialist was that a Socialist did not consider himself free to act individually or enunciate individualistic theories. He accepted and remained under the strict discipline of the principles and doctrines of Socialism. Sjt. Meherally has, however, yielded Socialism to the vagary of the moment, to the fantasy of an individual. May one ask what were the principles of Socialism for which he risked his rank as a Socialist and achieved the Corporation glory?

Even Mr. George Arliss has to submit to the critical eye of Dewan Sharar, the Indian author and film producer, who is acting as consultant and adviser to the Gaumont British Corporation in their production of "East Meets West." So runs the description from London. But one cannot appreciate the use of the "even" and the implied compliment to Dewan Sharar. Will his "critical eye" be equally critical of the ideas of the picture? Or will it be critical only of the costume? Here at any rate the "Sultan" looks like the Governor's bodyguard! And, is it a "Sultan" or a "Rajah?" What films has Syt. Sharar produced?

"I INTERVIEW AN INDIAN YOGI!"

Paul Brunton, Author Of "A Search In Secret India", Describes His Meeting With Superman Of Arunachala

So many readers have written to me expressing an interest in the Sage whom I had the privilege of first bringing to the notice of the West — and now, I find, practically to that of India also—that some further impressions of him, coming from his hermitage where I have been living for the last few months, may satisfy their curiosity, writes Mr. Paul Brunton.

The Maharishee is indeed one of the last of India's vanishing race of spiritual supermen called "Rishees." There are others, I know, but they are not so easily accessible and they veil their existence in mystery, whereas the Maharishee does not deny anyone access to himself, although he will not go out of his way to visit other parts of India. In fact, he has not left his hermitage for many years, not even to visit the nearest village. He welcomes everyone, although always maintaining the reserve and dignity to be expected from one who has surpassed all Western attainment.

Man Of Great Psychic Development

He enjoys perpetually the state which all intelligent Yogis seek, the state called "Samadhi" or continuous superconsciousness. Whereas most Yogis have to enter into profound trance in order to experience this unique condition, the Maharishee has now this great good fortune without appearing in any way abnormal and without the necessity of entering trance.

He is now rising rapidly to fame throughout South India—a matter which makes not the slightest difference to his personal modesty—and so this once quiet hermitage under Arunachala, the Hill of the Holy Beacon, has now become a noted place of pilgrimage. Incidentally, the eastern tower of the Temple of Arunachala is the loftiest in all India.

When I first came here more than five years ago, I had the privilege of having many private chats with the Sage, wherein many problems were solved, but since my return to him last November, our communication has been almost entirely silent and telepathic. I am content to leave my tiny cottage nearby and visit him twice daily, sitting for a couple of hours in meditation each time to contact his mind more closely. He has himself said that it is no use clinging to the physical presence of a Master. One must find him internally and then it will not matter where one goes.

I have seen him perfectly clearly, in what people would call astral or clairvoyant vision, on several occasions during my travels in the West—and on each occasion he manifested in order to give me an important message or guidance at some critical period, and this is an experience which many of his Indian disciples can duplicate.

His Astral Body Seen

Even some of my mediumistic and occult friends in England, who have never travelled to India, but who have become interested in the Maharishee, claim that he has appeared most clearly to them and done the same thing. One among them is "Billy" Parish, the healer, who tells me of many such astral visits.

The ability of the Maharishee to manifest these powers is due to the fact he has completely and permanently freed his spirit from his body, thus achieving death in the midst of life.

Yet he takes care to place emphasis on the fact that occult powers are side-issues, that they are incidental to this spirit liberation and not to be made ends in themselves. Spiritual rebirth is to be the aim and the occult powers can be left to come of their own accord. They are apt to prove too fascinating for most minds and therein lies their danger. We must keep a sane proportion between these powers and the quest of enduring verities.

His peaceful hermitage near the Temple of Arunachala, is situated at the foot of that strange hill which is described in the oldest South Indian sacred text, the "Skanda Puranam," as the secret and sacred heart-centre of the god-Shiva, and as a holy place and the spiritual hub of the world. But he lived for several years in a gloomy, solitary cavern high up on that hill, plunging his mind deeply into profound concentration upon the divine element which hides in man. He sought for the real Self, that infinite Being which invisibly and intangibly supports the lives of all creatures. And he found it.

You may discover him to-day in a long tiled hall, set down on the Jungle's edge giving audience to numerous Tamil visitors who flock to see him from nearly every part of South India. The poor and the rich, the illiterate, and the educated, the silken-garbed and the rag-clothed—all prostrate themselves before him and then sit for a few minutes or a few hours with eyes closely watching his every movement. Scarcely a word passes ever between them, for the Maharishee is a taciturn man. They may drop into silent meditation, or chant Tamil scriptures, or just content themselves with watching him. And then, prostrating themselves once more, they depart.

What do these Hindu devotees find in the presence of the Maharishee, who speaks so little and who has no earthly goods to bestow on them?

They find first of all Peace. Coming from a worldly life that is harassed by the cares, troubles and misfortunes that none can escape, tortured often by economic woes, they feel their burdens slipping off their shoulders in his own carefree presence.

The racked minds are stilled and their unhappy hearts are soothed. Thus they return homewards with a serene memory that will recur again and again.

A Master Of Self And Life

They find, secondly, Wisdom. The Maharishee has conquered the deepest problems by his irresistible faculty of inward-turned concentration. As a result, he knows the mystic laws which govern human life and directly perceives the spiritual basis upon which our entire panorama of existence is stretched. He knows why men suffer, what is Truth, where is God and what we really are—whether mere mortal creatures who perish into dust, or divine entities capable of becoming gods ourselves. Intellectual minds receive hints from uttered replies or teachings which enable them to solve problems whose solutions have eluded them for years. All visitors, however carry away some fragment of his wisdom, however, tiny it be, culled from his words, awakened by his glance, or felt in his powerful mental atmosphere.

They find, thirdly, Strength. Conscious of their own human weakness, their own inborn frailties, they receive inspiration from the mere sight of the great soul, this true Superman. He has adventured far beyond the confines of mortal limitations and has sacrificed all that the world holds dear for the sake of following Truth. He has, therefore, become embodied Power and sits before us as a Master of self and life. Some of that Power touches his devotees and disciples, affects them markedly, and sends them home with fresh hope and courage wherewith to cling to the lofty ideals which truth demands from them.

When I first travelled around India interviewing her holy and learned men, I was amused to note how their numerous theories and explanations contradicted each other. The trouble was that the dust of too many generations had gathered upon the sacred texts and scholarly books: the real meaning of these volumes have been overlaid. Scarcely one of those who granted me audience could speak from personal experience; more could only quote the opinions of others. But the Maharishee's teachings flow out of his own original realisation of truth, and to that extent he stands almost as solitary as the Hill of the Holy Beacon itself. He illustrates perfectly those words of the great Yogi master, Patanjali, "The Seer abides within himself," for he ever dwells within that sacred centre wherein the gods speak to man.

Maharishee's Technique Of Self-Enquiry

His doctrine is as old as the Lemurian Hill of Arunachala itself; yet it is self-found as the result of his overwhelming youthful spiritual illumination and not as the result of studying other men's books. It comes to us as fresh in presentation as the latest words of the pundits of Western science. If you can plumb the mind's depths, he teaches, you will eventually arrive at a point where both the thinking intellect and personal self seem to disappear, becoming re-absorbed by the hidden element out of which they were created. That element is none other than the Absolute Being, the Partless Reality, the One Self, and the underlying Spirit which subsists eternally amid births and deaths of mortal men and material worlds.

The Maharishee's practical course of effort for discovering this reality is extremely simple—so simple that our modern, over-active minds may turn away unsatisfied and seek complicated and elaborate Yoga disciplines—and yet extremely simple. It is as effective for the devotional type of person as for the intellectual.

Set up a mental current of self-questioning, teaches the Sage, attempting to ferret out what you really are, and to trace the living being who thinks and feels within your body. Watch your thoughts in the process and then endeavour to pin them down to the Stillness out of which they arise. If you persist and apply yourself rightly to frequent meditation on this topic, you will ultimately track thought to its origin, self to its lair, and consciousness to its primal partless state. The personal sense of "I" will collapse and disappear, being replaced by the impersonal sense of that the Absolute Spirit which breathes life into us all, which not only maintains the existence of your mind and body but also the minds and bodies of all creatures.

This technique of self-enquiry is really simpler than the ancient system of Yoga, and should therefore be easy to practice. But because of its subtle nature and of our numerous tendencies towards excessive mental and material activity, it becomes difficult. Hence the need of personal contact with an adept or with one of his channels, i.e., one of his disciples.

The Maharishee has made it possible to many of us to understand what seems to exist to-day only as a mere echo of the words of the great spiritual Teachers of former ages—the blessed Nirvana of Buddha, the Kingdom of Heaven of Jesus, the Liberation of Sri Krishna, and the Supreme Good of the early philosopher. The Maharishee enjoys that divine condition and demonstrates in his own person this unique attainment. While metaphysicians argue vainly about the reality of the world, while scientists throw wet blankets around the order of the religionists, and while the average man meekly looks on, this serene sage knows the eternal Reality, experiences the everlasting bliss and expresses the highest truth in his teachings. Withal, he radiates these things to every sensitive person who comes within his orbit, to every humble and teachable soul entering his sanctified presence

This intrepid investigator of the soul's domain has solved stubborn questions which have puzzled the thinkers amongst men since reason first evolved. Western scientific psychology is heading straight for the explanation which he gives of that apparent mixture of beast and angel called man. The Maharishee's method of psycho-analysis is far removed from the queer muddled method of Freud, whose materialistic and sexual emphasis caused him to miss the divine.

The rewards which wait for those who practise the former is nothing less than Nirvana itself, in the most, and mental tranquillity at the least. Those that think that the Nirvana of the Sage is a kind of never-ending boredom should spend a few months in the society. The experience will correct their mistake and make good their ignorance.—(Paul Brunton in "Prediction".)

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Government By Dictatorship In N. Ireland

USURPED POSITION TO AGGRAVATE AND PERPETUATE SECTARIAN DISORDER

British Council Of Civil Liberties Indicts Administration In Six Counties

The National Council of Civil Liberties (England) has issued a report on the operation of the Special Powers Act in the Six Counties, the outcome of prolonged investigations by a commission of inquiry.

The Commission is of the opinion that the fact that the Government has put into effect the machinery of dictatorship lends support to the contention that it has conducted affairs not in the interests of the community as a whole, but in those of a narrow circle of supporters, and that it has usurped its position to aggravate and perpetuate sectarian disorder to this end.

The Commission of Enquiry was composed of the following persons:

The late Commander A. Digby, K.C., who acted as Chairman and approved the report, but died before its publication; Mr. W. McKeag, solr., director of a number of companies and a former Liberal M.P., who stood at the last election as a supporter of the National Government; Miss M. Fry, the well-known expert on prison reform; Mr. E. L. Mallalieu, barrister, formerly Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Education.

* * * *

"Constitution Infringed"

The Council of Civil Liberties, inaugurated in 1934, appointed the Commission following the receipt of grave reports on the state of affairs in the Six Counties under the Special Powers Acts of 1922 and 1933. The Commission definitely came to the conclusion that the position in the Six Counties to-day was paralleled only by Continental dictatorships.

It goes on to declare that the existing conditions of rule—secured by the supersession of representative government and the abrogation of the rule of law and the liberty of the subject—cannot be described otherwise than as totally un-British.

The basis of this legal dictatorship is found in the Act of 1922 (an emergency measure to deal with the temporary crisis) and the Act of 1933, which made the regulations a part of the permanent law of Northern Ireland.

* * * *

Religious Inequality

The commission finds that in its disregard of religious equality and in its assumption of power to seize and destroy property without compensation, the Northern Government has gravely infringed the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, which is the basis of the Six-County Constitution.

In the 1922 Act the legislature surrendered almost all its powers to the executive. The first result of the long series of non-Parliamentary regulations is that the rule of law has been abolished. The Home Minister has given himself the right to detain or intern persons for an indefinite period without trial.

An individual may be examined by a private tribunal consisting of a resident magistrate (a political appointee) with everyone else excluded from the hearing, and to refuse to answer questions is itself a punishable offence. Thus another principle of English law is automatically abolished.

By four different regulations made under the Act Habeas Corpus is suspended.

The vesting of practically unlimited power to govern by decree in the executive, coupled with the Home Minister's right to delegate his powers to purely Ministerial officials, makes for untrammelled dictatorship.

No less striking than the investigation of the Government's dictatorial powers is the inquiry into the actual operation of those powers.

The Commission, which spent some time in Ireland hearing a great many witnesses, had before it a wealth of evidence proving beyond a doubt that these regulations are the very basis and instrument of Government and are used continually and to the maximum.

For instance, police powers include:

Power to arrest without warrant upon suspicion or for offences under the special Acts.

Power to stop and search persons and vehicles anywhere.

Power to search premises without warrant.

Power to seize property.

Power to arrest without warrant any persons suspected of acting, having acted or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the peace.

The report notes that little use of these drastic powers is made against the Orangemen and their sympathisers.

* * * *

"Placing" In Public Services

The Commission describes as disquieting features of the political life of the Six Counties, the widespread allegations "placing" in Government offices, the fact that important judicial and official positions are largely withheld from practising Catholics, the maintenance of the "B" Specials (a trained and organised Protestant and Orange force having control of, or access to, official stores or firearms and ammunition), the personal ties between the executive and the Orange order, and last, but not least, the frankly sectarian speeches made even by Ministers.

The Government, it is alleged, has freely employed special powers in dealing with incidents arising from the natural revulsion of the working-class against their depressed conditions.

Not only were these powers used in their full force in the October strike of 1932, but there is declared to be abundant evidence of the daily use of such powers against individuals active in the working-class movement. Domiciliary visits, searches, interrogations, detentions, and exclusion orders appear to have been freely employed in this way.

* * * *

Anti-Partition Feeling

On the political side there is, the Commission finds, a large body of opinion in the Six Counties not confined to the Catholics in favour of a united Ireland in Belfast. Particularly this opinion tends to find outlet in support of Republicanism.

That movement has now been deprived of all lawful modes of conducting its political activities.

When the Home Minister decides to intern for an indefinite period (upon police recommendation) any suspected person, this person is denied the right to see or communicate with legal advisers. There is no appeal against internment nor any mode for obtaining redress thereafter.

* * * *

Fascist Methods

The report gives a number of instances of rounding up of political opponents—even from the most peaceful parts of Ireland—and their internment as suspects. The method of rounding up, it is pointed out, does not greatly differ from similar practices carried out in countries under Fascist rule.

Late at night, or in the early hours of the morning, armed police in protected lorries swoop upon a selected district, and there proceed to enter and search houses without a warrant, arousing the inhabitants of the area and frequently accompanying their search with brutality and damage to property.

The occupants of the houses are interrogated, and if their replies fail to satisfy they are taken to the police barracks for further questioning.

The Commission has come to the conclusion that nothing in the material before it shows the existence in the Six Counties to-day of conditions which the ordinary criminal law properly enforced would not suffice to control.

Thus, in the guise of temporary and emergency legislation, there has been created under the shadow of the British constitution a permanent machine of dictatorship.

The National Council for Civil Liberties was founded in 1934. Its president is Mr. H. W. Nevinson, and among the vice-presidents are:—

Vernon Bartlett, Aneurin Bevan, M.P.; the Dean of Canterbury, Lord Faringdon, Dr. G. P. Gooch, A. P. Herbert, M.P.; Professor Julian Huxley, George Lansbury, M.P.; A. A. Milne, Lord Ponsonby, D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P.; Viscountess Rhondda, Dr. A. Maude Royden, Canon H. R. L. Sheppard and H. G. Wells.

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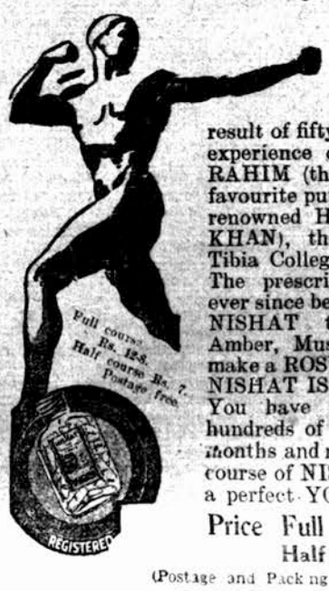

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A 'PETIT-BOURGEOIS'

(COMEDY IN THREE ACTS BY B. LEVINE)

Morning. An untidy room. Alexis Petrovitch is getting ready to leave the house. Standing in front of the mirror, he is adjusting his collar. The collar-button falls and Alexis Petrovitch starts to search for it on the floor and under the table.

Alexis: Where on earth could it have gone? I cannot endure things that want to play hide-and-seek.....where is it hidden? The devil take it!

(His wife, Catherine Sergusievna enters).

Catherine: What are you looking for, Alexis?

A.: My collar-button. The front one.

C.: (She helps him to look for it). You always lose everything you possess.

A.: (without listening to her) I have no use for such sorceries..... Where on earth is it hidden?

C.: Sorceries, why sorceries?

A.: Do you find anything unusual about that? Why, I had it in my hand and then it just bounded off. No one entered the room. There is only the family at home..... it's sheer sorcery.

C.: You reason like a petit-bourgeois. What a misfortune for a wife to have a 'petit-bourgeois' for a husband. (She sighs).

A.: (breaking off his search)—And, don't forget I'm an expert. (He starts to look again)

C.: An expert 'petit-bourgeois'.

A.: (stopping again abruptly) Who is a 'petit-bourgeois?' Why, they send me abroad? Don't the newspapers write puffs about me? Yes to be sure it is just a 'petit-bourgeois' that the Press honours. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, 'little Mother'.

C.: (annoyed) How many times do I have to tell you not to call me that? I forbid it. (Ironically) 'Lit-tle Mo-ther.' That's a typical expression of a 'petit-bourgeois'.

(The daughter enters)

D.: (sniffing) I smell battle in the air. What are you fighting about now? What a generation!

C.: Your papa is a 'petit-bourgeois'..... a horrid 'petit-bourgeois'.

D.: A little, it is true. But there are worse things.

C.: What can be worse? He does not read the newspapers. One scarcely opens one before he begins to snore. And when he snores, he snores just like the last of the 'petit-bourgeois'. In all our communal life, he has never looked at a single political book.

D.: Oh, mama, really! You exaggerate.

A.: (who without getting up, has followed the conversion of his wife and daughter, suddenly straightens up)—See here, who has given you the right to talk about me as if I weren't here.....

C.: (triumphantly to her daughter)—You hear? You hear?

D.: Papa, this is terrible.

A.: What is terrible? Who receives the bonuses? I do! Did they not give this apartment to me? Did I not secure permits for you to go to the rest houses? I'm the one who works for you! And instead of gratitude I get nothing but 'petit-bourgeois!' petit-bourgeois!' I dress you and I feed you..... (Suddenly terrified by his words, he drops onto the couch).

C.: Now you see this 'petit-bourgeois' unloosed. So he works to feed us! Well, get this, Alexis! Neither my daughter nor I wish for a second to be dependent economically upon you. I can earn enough to feed us. We require neither your money nor your dwelling..... no one can dare to speak to us in this fashion.

D: Mama, calm yourself! We must educate him.

A.: (Jumps up and hurries across the room) Oh, goodness, excuse me comrades! I was carried away. Excuse me, Katenka! I won't do it any more. On my word of honour! I never even heard the word 'petit-bourgeois'. Just forgive me. I am leaving for three months. This is really no time to argue.....

The Maid: The taxi is here!

A.: (spying his button) There it is, the cursed button! All this fuss just on account of you. If I only hadn't spoken of sorceries!

C.: That wasn't all.

A.: Good, good! (He puts on his overcoat) Let us sit down before we leave. (This is an old Russian custom; but Catherine, his wife, their daughter and the maid remain standing and gaze sadly at Alexis).

* * * *

ACT TWO.

An apartment in a foreign country. Alexis is boarding in it. It is evening. The landlady has some guests.

Landlady: (In a low voice) This is terrible! Who would have dreamed of it? He is dressed like anyone else; he speaks politely. He is an expert. Well educated. And then I discover that he is a horrid bolshevik with a still more horrible morality. I am afraid of him, friends. We are afraid, aren't we, Emile?

Emile: Yes.

First Foreigner: You should not have taken him in.

L.: Who could have suspected it? He paid in advance too. But if I had known..... if we had known, eh, Emile?

E.: Yes.

L.: Not so loud. He is coming. I am going to let you have a look at him. (Everybody stares at Alexis Petrovitch who appears in the doorway)

A.: Oh! You have company this evening Delighted. (He sits down).

L.: Tell us, Alexis Petrovitch, is it true that in your country there is no difference between..... how shall I put it?..... children born in wedlock and..... others?

A.: Absolutely.

F.F.: And, you too, you share this opinion?

A.: That is no more a question for anyone than for your humble servant.

F. F.: And tell us, if with your people, a woman has a child alone?

A.: (astonished)..... But how do you mean?

F. F. (in confusion) I didn't mean to put it that way. I meant to say.....

L.: She wanted to ask what was the attitude of your society in regard to a woman who has a child without being married or without going to the registration bureau

A.: Why, just the same as if she were married.

F. F.: And she is received in society just like an equal?..... And she dines and drinks with everybody?.....

A.: She eats and drinks according to her appetite. And how! There are even some gluttons among them.....

F. F.: But you, would you not be ashamed to receive such a woman?

A.: On the contrary.

A.: (in confusion) Do I shock you?

The company looks at him rather dashed.

E.: Is it true that with you there is no difference between a black and a white?

A.: (who is beginning to be annoyed)—None. None. With us the only difference is between intelligent people and stupid ones, without taking colour into consideration.

F. F.: And would you allow your daughter to marry a negro?

A.: She wouldn't ask my permission.

Guests: W-h-a-t?

A.: (yawning) Just as simple as that.

L.: And Alexis Petrovitch, is it true that criminals who have distinguished themselves in your new building projects are received everywhere?

F. F.: And that in your laboratory an old thief is working and that he visits you at your home as you have told me yourself?

A.: All that is quite true and I see nothing strange about it.

F. F.: Incomprehensible. You, an expert, a gentleman, you can live under such moral beliefs? Why you must be the most passionate of bolsheviks.

A.: (shaking his head sadly) Alas! I am just a 'petit-bourgeois'. There are still some traces of the old regime in me yet, as my daughter says..... (with a sad smile). At every moment my wife says I have to check my 'petit-bourgeois' tendencies. I am still full of prejudices. But that is nothing. Yearly they are diminishing. Good night, gentlemen. (He goes out)

The Company in one Voice. But this is terrible. Boarding with such people. Send him off at once.

L.: I should send him off with pleasure, but he has paid in advance.

* * * *

THIRD ACT.

Setting of First Act. Alexis Petrovitch, carrying a new valise, is about to enter his house. His wife and daughter rush toward him.

D: Here is my dear papa back again.

A.: (repulsing wife and daughter exclaims in terror). Are you mad? What is the idea of greeting me on the threshold of the house! (This is another old Russian custom which forbids greeting on the threshold lest it bring down misfortune.)

C.: (sadly) Our little 'petit-bourgeois' is back again.

—Condensed from "Lu" Paris, by "Magazine Digest."

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

"While it is unreasonable to expect two people of incurably unsuited temperament to make much of a success of life together, it is also incontestable that many marriages are wrecked because the partners will not make an honest effort to improve things. Marriages nearly always start with some sort of an ideal, at least upon the woman's part. If a couple marry without ideals the marriage naturally breaks down under the strain and stress of life. But in civilised life, the individual has to adapt himself to existing conditions in the herd, and must not expect to gratify his own personal wishes and desires. We, to-day, cannot go against the herd without suffering, and social conditions are so ordered as to suit best the convenience of the herd by which and in which we live. Even the facts we teach our children about sex have in them the ethics of a deeper and wider significance than mere physical facts. We teach them to please those who love them and whom they love. Courtesy, chivalry, kindness and family love spring from the parent tree of sex instinct, and the branches stretch over us in protection against the rougher usages of a bygone day."

ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSER.

THREE WOMEN IN NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Yet Women Have No Vote In France!

Here are thumbnail sketches by the "News Chronicle" Paris correspondent of three women who have been given Ministerial posts by M. Leon Blum. They are the first women to take office in France, where women are not yet allowed to vote.

Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie: Under-Secretary for Scientific Research, visiting England with her husband, Professor Joliot-Curie, is a daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, discoverers of radium.

Holds jointly with her husband the 1935 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Mme. Suzanne Lacore: Under-Secretary for Children's Welfare. Socialist retired schoolmistress, aged 60; shy, with dark hair; great friend of M Blum.

Interviewed, she said: "At first I would not look at the appointment, but Blum insisted so much that I finally accepted the task of looking after France's children. Blum has given me a chance to do something; I will not fail."

Mme. Cecile Brunschwig: Under-Secretary for National Education.—A tall, distinguished-looking woman of 65 with three children; she is the wife of a distinguished professor of philosophy.

Founder of the French Union for Women's Suffrage, she has been in politics for over 25 years, specialising in questions affecting working women and the education of girls.

She founded and developed 150 groups of the French Union for Women's Suffrage in the provinces. During the war she provided homes for 20,000 refugees and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Princess Tsahai, daughter of Emperor of Abyssinia, addressing Women's Peace Crusade meeting at Queen's Hall, London.

DRESS REFORM DRIVE ENDS WITH APOLOGIES

The Canton police campaign for women's dress reform struck an embarrassing snag on May 26.

Zealous detectives, on the look-out for clothes which did not conform to the rigid ordinances concerning the amount of arm and leg exposed to the public gaze, arrested two young women as they walked down a street.

The women were each fined dol 5 in court. Also, rubber stamps bearing the symbols which mean "extraordinary dress" were imprinted all over the dresses.

Then the judge deigned to listen to their pleas. The two women produced Japanese passports.

The court apologized. The police apologized. Indications are that the police will abandon their dress campaign.

DIVORCE ALMOST UNKNOWN

Australian Blacks Short Of Wives: Race Not Dying Out

Fifty-three per cent of Australia's full-blooded aborigines have never been married, and only one-tenth of one per cent have been divorced. These figures are given in the latest census, says Austral News. The term "married", however, has been taken in some cases as referring only to legal and not to tribal marriage. Contrary to some opinions, the Australian aborigine does not appear to be dying out. There are still 60,000 full bloods, the greater proportion of whom are in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern territory. There are only 86 in Victoria and none in Tasmania. Of the total 24,000 are either in employment or living in supervised camps. The remainder are nomadic and still live more or less in the stone age. Fifty-four per cent are males, and a shortage of prospective wives is imminent. More than 8,000 profess the Christian religion, most of them claiming adherence to the Church of England. Eight aborigines served in the war. Besides full bloods, there are nearly 21,000 half-castes.

VACUUM FLASKS

A vacuum flask must be thoroughly washed out after it has been used. If it is discoloured put into it a small quantity of salt and vinegar and shake well. Then rinse with boiling water and dry thoroughly befort it is put away. The cork should be boiled occasionally in water which has had a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda added to it. Before pouring a hot liquid into the flask heat it with very hot water, and before pouring a cold liquid into the flask cool it with cold water. In this way the liquid will keep the temperatures it already has.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Clean paper-mache articles effectively by washing in cold water. When nearly dry sprinkle with flour, dry with a flannel and polish with a piece of silk.

* * * *

Drop a lump of sugar into milk and it will prevent it from turning sour.

* * * *

Gilt picture frames and lamps can be kept beautifully clean with olive oil. Polish afterwards with a soft duster.

* * * *

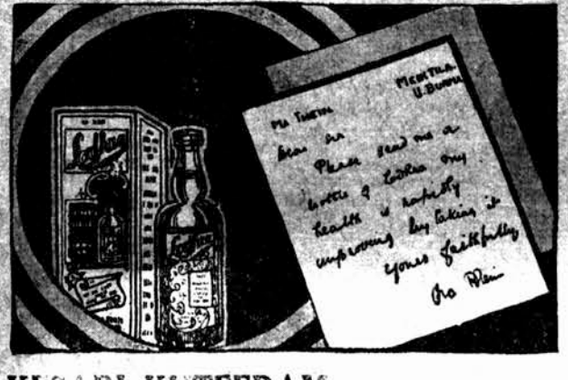
Keep a few cubes of camphor in the drawer where silver is stored to prevent it tarnishing.

* * * *

Linseed Oil will give oak furniture an excellent finish and will feed this wood and keep it in good condition. Polish well after each application.

* * * *

Vases of flowers can be kept fresh and free from flies if a sprig of mint is pushed in amongst the foliage.



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A BOMBAY SUCCESS IN LONDON.

Tata Scholar's Brilliant Pianoforte Debut

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 20.

The name of Miss Olga Athaide is not new to radio music lovers in India. She has entertained them on several occasions, the last one being four months ago. That was Miss Athaide's fourth 'piano-forte recital for the B.B.C. and her second one given on the Empire programme. Now this young pianist from Bombay is heading from one success to another.

On Thursday night I was amazed to see Wigmore Hall, the 'rendezvous' of all good musicians, packed to listen to Miss Athaide, who made her debut as a solo concert artist.

Miss Athaide's performance showed a warm musical nature, with a natural ability of expressing herself through her art. And this, allied with an exceptionally brilliant technic and facility, led to a very brilliant performance. Each time that Miss Athaide played displayed the keen and sympathetic understanding of the composer's work.

Thursday's programme included works by Bach and Miss Athaide rendered them with a keen sense of rhythm and clarity. The second number—Etudes Symphoniques—was the great test of the young artist, as it is of any artist. Yet Miss Athaide rendered it in a masterly way It showed an intimate acquaintance of music which her technical mystery enabled her to render with ease. It showed a fine variety of tone, colour, and power, which would do credit to a much older artist.

Mazurkas (Op. 30, No. 4: Op. 59, No. 3: Op. 24, No. 4) and Etudes (A flat, Op. 10, No. 10; C sharp minor, Op. 25, No. 7; F Op. 10 No. 8) by Chopin were the next items on the programme. Miss Athaide played them in a manner which brought out in a true perspective the poetic feelings of the contents of the music. The closing group by Rachmaninoff (F sharp minor, Op. 23, No. 1; G flat major, Op. 23 N. 10; G sharp minor, Op. 32, No. 12; B flat major, Op. 23, No. 2) provided Miss Athaide with splendid opportunity to close a really fine programme. The great B flat major, Op. 23, No. 2 displayed wonderful velocity and a power of tone, especially of the left hand, which showed that all the great literature of the piano is well within the grasp of this young Bombay artist.

Miss Athaide was in a heavy mood and her admirers took full advantage of it. She had to respond to the encores, which came from all parts of the hall, more than once.

A Tata Scholar

It is a pleasure—a genuine pleasure—to realise that it is due to the Sir Ratan Tata Trust Fund that this young artist from Bombay has been enabled to develop her musical talent to such a pitch as to be acclaimed by Wigmore Hall fans. But for the Bombay funds put at her disposal, Miss Athaide (who, incidentally, hails from Goa) would not have been the pupil of Mr. Tobias Matthay, at his 'Piano-forte' school, for the past three years. At the conclusion of Thursday's performance, there were two men utterly happy and beaming with smiles. Mr. Matthay was proud of his Indian pupil. He told me "I am happy beyond words. She has accomplished it. I told Mr. Edward Behr that she will do credit." And thus I almost bumped myself against my old friend, Mr. Behr, of the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall Symphony Orchestra memories. I congratulated Mr. Behr for the success of Miss Athaide. Though he would not agree, Miss Athaide is Mr. Behr's find. He recognised her talent when she was a student of the Bombay Convent. He trained her till 1932, when she was awarded a scholarship by the Sir Ratan Tata Funds to study at the Tobias Matthay Pianoforte School in London.

Mr. Behr took me over to the artists' room. In the midst of over forty Olga fans all that I could hear was "Oh, Olga, congratulations, how happy I am." That came from the pupils and teachers alike from the Matthay School. I was almost getting impatient when Mr. Behr collared me round to Miss Athaide. "Congratulations, Miss Athaide," said I. "Thank you very much" was the response. Mr. Behr introduced me to Miss Athaide, who quickly said, "Do you come from Bombay?" I said: "More than that, I come from India. The folks at home would be glad to hear of your success. What shall I tell them."

"Tell them, I remember them" that is what Miss Athaide has commanded me to do. Asked "What next?" Miss Athaide said, "If every thing goes well, perhaps, I may go on with my studies. There is still plenty to be done and achieved."

I agree with Miss Athaide, Messrs. Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust Fund!

As I was saying good-bye to Miss Athaide I noticed her congratulating a young Indian. That was her cousin, Dr. De Sa, of Bombay. He is a man with musical ears but hands ready for a delicate surgical operation. He had a feather in his cap on Thursday evening. The university authorities have proclaimed him as a full-fledged surgeon—F.R.C.S.

Miss Olga Athaide.

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JUDGE VICTIMISED BY THIEVES

'Take Me—There Is Nothing Left', He Says After Being Systematically Robbed

Dr. Hernandez Somoza, one of the most popular and best-liked judges of Managua, Nicaragua, has become a victim of a systematic persecution by a band of petty thieves and criminals, many of whom he has either fined or imprisoned.

Judge Somoza has a very good reputation and his court is regarded as an example for other courts to follow in the republic.

"I would not like to give up my life's work," the judge said in an interview, "but the continual annoyances and misdemeanours perpetrated by these petty criminals are ruining my temper and digestion, and if continued will eventually wreck my life. I cannot eat nor can I sleep. What shall I do?

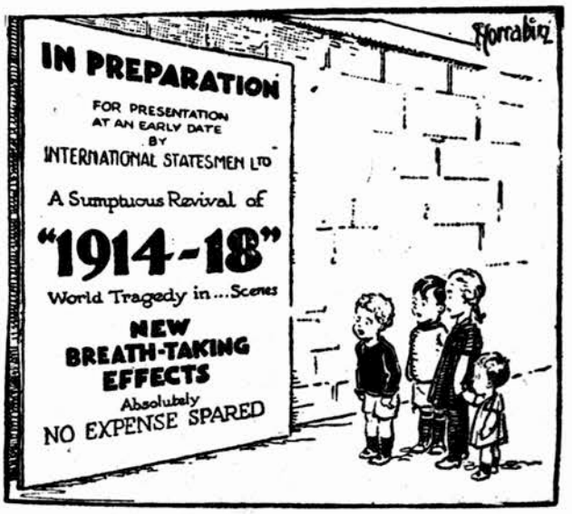
"My good friend, this is what has happened within the past ten days: One night the criminals took an autographed photograph of our great poet, Ruben Dario. Probably my light-fingered friends are poetical and I thought little about it. Then my best Panama hat disappeared.

"The third night the bandits raided my ice box, absconding with a leg of venison and some beautiful luscious alligator pears which would melt in your mouth. As I can eat meat only once or twice a week, my digestion will be upset by the loss of the venison. And my good and dear friend, alligator pears are difficult to secure at this time of the year.

"Then my collar buttons disappeared, and my maid said, early this morning, two men were seen leaving the house, but she was too frightened to give the alarm. The following day my gold watch was missing, a priceless gift from my legal admirers and colleagues.

"Last night they took my well-beloved cane, which I had used daily for more than forty years. This particular cane consisted of the polished backbone of a shark surmounted by an ornamental 14-carat gold head. On this occasion a neat typewritten note was deposited on my desk, reading, 'The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones.' Whether the shark's vertebrae inspired the line I do not know, but the quotation from the illustrious English poet, Shakespeare, coupled with the disappearance of the photograph of our famous Ruben Dario, convinced me immediately that the leader of the rogues was a poet of no mean knowledge.

"But the greatest blow was the disappearance of my spectacles, and I am now blind. It will require several weeks to secure lenses from abroad. In the meantime, everything will go. If I call the police the tormentors will increase their persecutions. I have placed a sign on my bedroom table: 'Please take me, for there is nothing left'"—"New York Times."



BOOK YOUR PLACES

(Acknowledgment to Horrabin and "Plebs".)

SECRET ROOM WHICH HID DE VALERA

Brave Irish Woman's Death Recalls Stirring Days Of Black And Tan Regime In Ireland

Stirring times in the Irish struggle for independence are recalled by the death, which occurred after a long illness, at her home in Adelaide Road, Dublin, of Mrs. Margaret Frances Ellis, wife of Mr. James Ellis, (writes the "Irish Press").

She was a daughter of the late Michael and Mary O'Brien O'Dea, of Kildromin, Kiltealy, Co. Limerick.

From 1915 she took an interest in the national movement, and her success was due to the fact that she did not play an ostentatious part in it.

During the Black-and-Tan regime, her home was the refuge of almost all the leaders of the Independence movement.

MANY TIMES RAIDED.

A secret room, which was shown to an Irish Press reporter, was constructed in the house at the instance of Mr. Michael Carolan, one of the I.R.A. Intelligence Officers in the area, and here, Eamon de Valera, Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith, Frank Aiken and many other leaders, much sought by the police, found asylum.

The room was also used for the storage of documents and ammunition and, though the house was raided regularly, the disguise was never pierced.

Mr. Sean Dowling, now a Dublin dentist, was in the room while one raid took place but escaped detection.

Miss O'Dea, as she then was, cunningly transported ammunition from place to place concealed often in a fish-basket.

Before the ruse of the secret room was evolved, the capture of documents and ammunition was evaded by the expedient of packing them in a trunk labelled prominently with the name of a fictitious British Lieutenant-Colonel, complete with letters representing supposed distinctions achieved.

Three raids of the house on "Bloody Sunday" failed to yield anything to the British forces.

DISCOVERY.

It was only in 1923 that the secret of the room was discovered by Free State forces, who arrested its occupant, Mr. Michael Carolan.

Mr. Carolan, in fact, was arranging to leave his retreat the following day and the room would probably never have been discovered were it not for an oversight on the part of a member of the household in leaving a hidden trap-door open.

Miss O'Dea married in 1923 Mr. James Ellis, who has received many messages of sympathy on his loss.

SCOTTISH UNIONS BAN ALL HONOURS. ?

A resolution adopted by the delegates to the Scottish Trades Union Congress at St. Andrews viewed with alarm:

"The acceptance of capitalistic honours by trade union leaders, deeming such honours to be nothing less than indirect bribery."

Congress, therefore declared that persons accepting such honours should not be eligible to hold office in the T.U.C.

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DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 5

(By Rao)

A nobler soul even if sought
For centuries to come cannot be got.

1. **You can avoid this on no day whatsoever;**
   A good one would augur well—not a lie, no never.
2. **I am always fond of this cereal plant;**
   I'll spare a jot if you're so intent.
3. **Regarding the sin the luring lady committed**
   Even the sovereign at the start cannot be avoided.
4. **Road No. Ten? Edward, do you live there?**
   In which direction is it inclined, where?
5. **Start with many things to follow**
   To scratch some if only you allow.
6. **Unless this graduate possesses a rib sturdy and strong,**
   A Jewish teacher as he is be cannot repulse the German throng.

(For solution see page 56).

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

THREE MARATHI BOOKS

"THE LATE NANA KANE" (Marathi) by V. R. Berde and S. S. Vanjare, published by J. G. Dhavan, Vaishya Vidyashram, Sasavane (Kolaba), price As. 10.

This is a biographical sketch of the Principal of the Vaishya Vidyashram—a national educational institution which has been doing very valuable work in Kolaba district—and a very devoted and sincere worker in the service of the motherland, the late Mr. P. V. Kane. Though his life was very short, Mr. Kane rendered very valuable service to the national cause. Mr. Kane was a devoted and ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was one of those first eighty people who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in his famous Dandi March. Several prominent people and friends of the late Mr. Kane have written their reminiscences about him which are included in the book.

The book, which is written in a very homely style, will provide inspiration for the younger generation.

S. R. K.

* * * *

"SHRIKRISHNALEVA" (Marathi) by Dr. G. R. Uplekar, Phaltan (Satara), price Rs. 2v8.

This contains the life story and the teachings of S. Krishna Deo, a Saint of Pussey-Savli (Phaltan State). Although issued in book form covering over 400 pages, it does not contain a connecting story of the life and teachings of S. Krishna Deo, but it is issued merely in the form of random jottings. An average reader would find it very hard to follow and understand the contents of the book.

S. R. K.

* * * *

"KAVYASEVA," by S. N. Satghar, 1st Khattargalli, House No. 56, Bombay, price Re. 1.

This volume contains the poetical pieces in Marathi, Hindi and English composed by Mr. Satghar from time to time. The book also contains two essays written by him on poetry and its unfailing test. The Marathi and Hindi sections cover philosophical and devotional fields, while the English section deals with general topics. Mr. Satghar from his early days took very keen interest in poetical works of ancient saints and his own work contains charming pieces of poetry in various popular metres.

S. R. K.

PROPHET MOHAMED AND HIS TEACHINGS

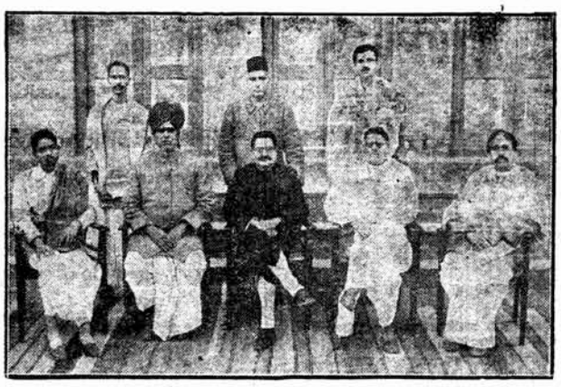
PROPHET OF ISLAM AND HIS TEACHINGS, By Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C., Published by a Rasul, 13—I Wellesely Square, Calcutta.

This is a short book about the Prophet Mohamed, his teachings and life. The different chapters deal with the life of the prophet, and his role as a religious reformer, social reformer and educational reformer. One of the chapters gives the opinions of some eminent non-Muslims about the greatness of the Prophet.

The appendix on "Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilization," with a foreword by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, is, perhaps, the most valuable feature of the book though the subject, of course, needed to be dealt with at much greater length. "It is only through a sympathetic understanding of each other's culture", says the poet in the course of the foreword, "that we can create an atmosphere of peace and good will" and adds, "I heartily welcome the series of articles from my distinguished countryman, Maulvi Abdul Karim, on Islam's contribution to Science and Civilization."

For those who wish to be acquainted with the life of the Prophet of Islam and the basic principles of Islam without referring to a bigger volume, the book would prove of much use and interest. One wishes, however, that in what is intended to be a popular book the style should have been a little less ponderous.

K.A.A.



Members of the Editorial Committee of the Vedic Institute, Gurukul, Brindaban:— (From left to right sitting) Syt. Vasudev Sharana, A.M.; Syt. Sahu Shiva Chandraji (donor); Rai Saheb Madan Mohan Seth, M.A., LL.B.; President, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, U. P.; Pt. Dwijendra Nath Shastri, director and Editor-in-Chief; and Pt. Brihaspatiji, Acharya, Gurukul, Brindaban.

Standing: Pt. Priya Ratna Arsha, Pt. Dharma Pala, Vedalankara and Pt. Brahmananda.

A NEW COMMENTARY ON THE VEDAS

Monumental Work Begun By Committee Of Learned Pandits At Brindaban

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

Vedas are admitted to be the most ancient scriptures in the library of the world and the Vedic culture is accordingly assumed to be the earliest of the cultures known to have existed on the face of the earth.

The late Swami Dayanand had begun to write a commentary on the Vedas, but that could not be completed as the death intervened. Incomplete as it is, it affords a key to the correct interpretation of many puzzling technical terms of the Vedas. There are still differences among scholars about the correct interpretations of the Vedas. To consider all these differences of opinion and interpretations of the Vedic texts in an impartial and scholarly manner and to prepare a lucid and exhaustive commentary of all the four Vedas a committee of Vedic scholars and pandits has been constituted by the Pritinidhi Sabha of the United Provinces. This has been instituted under the auspices of the Gurukul University of Brindaban, the inauguration ceremony of which was performed on the sacred Shivratri day in February last.

Rai Saheb Madan Mohan Seth, M.A., LL.B., the president of the Sabha, has put in his wholehearted efforts to see that the research institute is successfully established and set to work. The fulifilment of this longfelt need is made possible by the munificence of Sahu Shivchandraji, who has placed a very handsome amount at the disposal of the committee to arrange for the translation, explanation and promulgation of the Vedas and the Vedic principles in English, Hindi and various other languages, as need be through a board of scholars working in the Vedic Institute.

The committee has selected very competent scholars of Vedic lore who are now working in the institute with Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri of the Bombay Arya Samaj as Editor-in-Chief or the director of the institute. The U.P. Pratinidhi Sabha and its workers are to be congratulated on their laudable enterprise.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE

The most important articles in the May Number of this excellent Chinese journal are easily the editorial "Observations and Commentaries". In view of the present happenings in China, the comments on the Sino-Japanese relations, and on the coming war in Asia make very interesting reading. "Political factors behind the Franco-Soviet Pact", is an extremely well-informed article. "The Value of the Nursing Profession" should be found instructive by Indian readers, as the conditions of the profession in China and India are almost analogus. 'Sense and Nonsense' is, as usual, delightful. The "People's Tribune" is, indeed, an excellent help for keeping oneself in touch with Chinese problems.

N. J.

"LAILA"

Radical Magazine For Indian Women

"Laila" is a high class Urdu magazine for Indian women, elegantly got-up and intelligently edited. The Chief-Editor is Mr. Syed Fareed Jafri who is one of our most promising young writers and the Editorial Board consists of several well-known Urdu women-writers of India. The current issue has a number of interesting and thought-provoking articles, short stories and poems. The policy of the magazine is generally radical and most of the contributions present an advanced social view-point. An article on Marriage by Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali and a short story by Mr. Fareed Jafri deserve special mention. The illustrations are of a good standard and add to the value of the magazine.

The magazine is published from 5, Clive Road, New Delhi, and the annual subscripton is only Rs. 3|-.

CHARMS OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN

NORWAY ON £10 & SWEDEN ON £10. By Sydney A. Clark. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. Price 5s. each.

Those who have read Mary Correli's 'Thelma', the 'Land of the Midnight Sun,' will have a perpetual attraction for Norway and Sweden. But often the trip to the two countries as the author points out, is not undertaken merely on account of the leanness of the purse and the dread of the huge expenditure it may involve, Sydney A. Clark has dispelled this fear of the impecunious in the two little volumes, and makes a strong case for visiting the two countries. In the small space of about a couple of hundred pages he gives the alternate routes than can advantageously be pursued in order not to miss what is worth seeing in these lands of the Fjords and waterfalls, where nature runs riot, and where (in Norway) the wonderful hand of nature keeps the abnormally long coastline of 12,000 miles heated by the hot gulf stream from Mexico. The Viking ships, of all the other curiosities of Scandinavia, in which probably kings and queens found comfortable transportation to Valhalla, the Ski Museum of Frognesaeteren, the hundred-and-one attractions of the triangular trips, the Living Museum of Skansen, the brilliance of Stockholm's evenings, the Brilliant Uppsala, the Blue Eye of Dalarna, Largerlof Land, Visby, (the glory of the Goths) and with an extra few £s. trailing winter into summer are a few of the innumerable attractions which the author spreads in the enticing cheapness of his travel-scheme before the reader in the two volumes. The books help as guides of travel giving the much-desired train, bus and steamer of boat routes and information about hotels and other incidental details, keeping always an eye over the purse, which Sydeny Clark takes charge of, from the very beginning with the promise of not extracting more than £. 10 in the trip to each of these lands, with the proviso that he takes you to some forbidden (in £. 10 trips) places with your permission, if you allow him to dip his hand for a few pounds more in your purse. The volumes are interspersed with sketches and maps.

B. G. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED

New Constitution of India, by B. N. Bannerji & S. K. Lahiri (The Politics Club, Calcutta.)

Memoirs of an Unconventional Soldier, by J. F. C. Fuller (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 21s.

Adventures Before Birth, by Jean Rostand (Victor Gollancz), price 3s. 6d.

A Marriage Manual, by Drs. Hannat & Abraham Atone (Victor Gollancz), price 7s. 6d.

A Fresh Approach to the Testament and Early Christian Literature, by Martin Dibelins (Ivor Nicholson), price 5s.

Jew and Greek, by Prof. G.H.C. Macgregor & Prof. A.C. Purdy (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 5s.

The Way of the Four, by Mark Cross (Ward Lock), price 3s. 6d.

What God Means to me, by Upton Sinclair (T. Werner Laurie), price 5s.

Stolen Thunder, by Laura Whetter (Ward Lock).

The Marcean Case, by Harry Stephen Keeler (Ward Lock).

The Timeless Theme, by Colin Still (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 21s.

Urvashi, by Adhyatam Singh (The Book Co., Calcutta).

Fears Of Nazi 'Coup' In Danzig

TO COMBAT DEPRESSION

Ahmedabad Millowners' Plan Standardisation Of Cloth Prices

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

It is understood that the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association are considering a scheme for regulating the prices of cloth with a view to prevent continued fall thereof, consequent on the prevailing trade depression.

The Association is negotiating with non-member mills in order to arrive at an agreement. It will be recalled that a similar step in 1929 had the desired effect of stimulating demand which was very dull at the time.

The Association has decided to open a Labour Exchange and has appointed a committee to make joint purchases on behalf of a member mills.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Association, is proceeding to Simla to-night to participate in the negotiations for an Indo-Japanese trade agreement.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS

WOMEN'S DOUBLE

LONDON, July 4.

In Wimbledon Women's Double final, Miss James and Miss Stammers beat Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Jacobs, 6—2, 6—1.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TITLE FOR MISS JACOBS

LONDON, July 4.

After contesting the final five times unsuccessfully, Miss Jacobs has at last won the Wimbledon title. It was touch and go for the American throughout.

Mrs. Sperling was as steady as rock and retrieved everything, but Miss Jacobs' fierce chopping and beautiful backhand drives just turned the scale.—Reuter.

HARVEST FOR PICKPOCKETS

The centre court was packed following all night queues in which pickpockets reaped a rich harvest, pilfering sleeping enthusiasts.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON "JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE"

MADRAS, July 4.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has circularised the managers of all cinemas in the City requesting them not to exhibit without his permission the film "Pandit Jawaharlal's Message" produced by Mr. Masani of Bombay.—A.P.

INDIAN TENNIS TEAM FOR KENYA

MADRAS, July 4.

The All India Lawn Tennis Association tennis team to Kenya sails from Madras by the M.V. "Istango" on the morning of July 8th.—A.P.

Rs. 3,000
PROFESSION
COMPETITION
Entry Coupon Page 43

League Faced With Troubled Situation

LAST OF ABYSSINIA AT GENEVA

Sanctions To Be Lifted To Get Italian Collaboration

LONDON, July 4.

The League of Nations will to-day turn aside from the Abyssinian problem to face the troubled and delicate situation arising from Nazi activities in Danzig.

The Council is meeting this afternoon to deal with the position following the report of the High Commissioner, Mr. Sean Lester on the recent developments which commenced when a captain visiting a German warship at Leipzig, at the last moment declined to pay the customary courtesy of a visit to the High Commissioner.

Fears of an impending Nazi coup have been growing, but it is not believed that the Reich is at present ready for such a step.

Herr Greiser, the Nazi President of the Danzig Senate, left for Geneva by air from Berlin. Herr Greiser, attended the tenth anniversary celebrations at Weimar of the First Nazi Party Convention at which Herr Hitler was present.

Herr Forster, leader of the Danzig Nazis, has also, it is reported, been summoned to Germany to confer with Herr Hitler. Unless Herr Greiser's attitude complicates the situation, it is expected that the Council will request Poland to use her good offices for smoothing out the situation.

Meantime, the Nazi desire to get rid of Mr. Lester is voiced in a Berlin Nazi paper, "Voelkischer Beobachter." Writing on a theme "Lester Must Go" it declared that since Danzig and Poland are settling their own problems the need for a High Commissioner has disappeared.—Reuter.

HERR GREISER BOOED IN LEAGUE COUNCIL

Violent Attack On Danzig High Commissioner

Herr Grieser, the Nazi head of the Danzig Government, displayed great annoyance on reaching the Council meeting finding that the police guard, unaware of his identity, barred entry to the Council Chamber as he did not possess the necessary pass. The guard has been trebled in consequence of the recent Italian demonstration and the Czechoslovak photographer's suicide.

VIOLENT ATTACK

Herr Greiser addressing the Council complained that Mr. Lester's protest had been prematurely published in Danzig. He declared that he spoke for 400,000 Germans and proceeded violently to attack Mr. Lester whom he accused of persistently supporting the minority against the majority. "Even during the war I have never seen corpses so hacked as those victims slaughtered by persons supported by Mr. Lester."

GREISER BOOED

He stated that the alternative was either to replace Mr. Lester or abolish the post altogether and empower the President of the Senate to report direct to the League. Herr Greiser concluded by throwing the papers on the table defiantly amid loud booes from the galleries, while Herr Greiser commented: "Now I feel better."

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

The Council's resolution requests Poland to deal with the matter in dispute between the Nazis and Mr. Lester diplomatically on its behalf in view of the fact that Poland has undertaken to conduct Danzig's foreign relations in accordance with the statute of the Free City. Poland has to report to the next ordinary session.—Reuter's Special.

LAST OF ABYSSINIA AT GENEVA

League Bureau's Reply To Negus

GENEVA, July 4.

The annual meeting of the Assembly will be held on September 21, a fortnight later than usual. The sanctions will possibly be lifted to-night, thus to enable Italy to participate in the resumed conference at Montreux on Monday if not otherwise dissatisfied.—Reuter.

BUREAU'S DRAFT RESOLUTION

GENEVA, July 4.

The Bureau of the Assembly composed its difficulties and agreed to the text of the draft resolution in very general terms for submission to the Assembly. The preamble of the resolution recognises the various circumstances which prevented the integral application of the Covenant and reaffirms the principles of the Covenant "which also find expression in other diplomatic instruments, such as the declaration of the South American States on August 3, 1932 which includes a settlement of territorial questions by force".

PROPOSALS INVITED

It expressed a desire to strengthen the authority of the League by adopting an application of these principles to the lesson of experience and refers to the necessity of increasing the real efficiency of security guarantees which the League offers to its members. The resolution invites the League members to forward to the Secretary General before September 1, 1936 proposals with a view to improving the application of the principles of the Covenant. Such proposals will be studied by the Secretary General who will report to the Assembly in September.

QUESTION OF SANCTIONS

The question of sanctions will be dealt with in the second resolution expressing the hope that the Committee of co-ordination will make to Governments "such necessary proposals as may be desirable to bring to an end the measures adopted in execution of Article Sixteen".

REPLY TO NEGUS

The Negus' request for non-recognition and a loan have been covered in a separate report adopted by the Bureau to the effect that the question of non-recognition and annexation will be covered by the present resolution, while the Abyssinian demands for financial assistance have already been considered on previous occasions and rejected. The Assembly will not vote on the resolution until the evening, several states having asked for time for consideration.—Reuter.

Italian Cabinet To Meet

ROME, July 4

Simultaneously as the League Assembly, the Italian Cabinet will be meeting to discuss developments at Geneva. A political statement may be made following the meeting.—Reuter

See Page 23.

INDIA TEAM MEETS LANCS.

Home Side Puts Up Tall Score Of 435 For 8 Wickets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

Indians commenced a three-day match against Lancashire in fine weather. Wicket was easy. Stumps will be drawn at 18-45. Lancashire winning the Toss, batted first and Hopewood and Greenhalgh put on 74 for the first wicket in 80 minutes. Greenhalgh was extremely slow and scored only 5 runs in the first hour. He left in the same over as Hopwood (74/2/18). C. S. Nayudu met with further success when Paynter was out at the same total.

Fifteen runs had been added on resumption when rain caused stoppage of play for the time being.

The Washbrook-Farrimond partnership added 50 runs in 75 minutes and then Farrimond was bowled behind his legs by C. K. Nayudu at 124. Oldfield joined Washbrook and this partnership had realised exactly 100 runs when tea interval arrived.

The fifth wicket partnership was not dissolved till it had added 201 runs. Washbrook and Oldfield both completed their centuries. Washbrook batted for 200 minutes and hit 13 fours, while Oldfield batted for 140 minutes and hit 14 fours.

LANCASHIRE—1ST INNINGS.

Hopwood l.b.w. b C. S. Naidu	55
Greenhalgh, c Nissar, b C. S. Naidu	18
Paynter, c Hussain, b C. S. Naidu	0
Washbrook, l.b.w. (N) Mushtaq Ali	113
Farrimond, b C. K. Naidu	25
Oldfield c Nissar, b Merchant	107
Nutter c Ramaswamy, b C.S. Naidu	26
Lister c C. S. Naidu, b C. K. Naidu	50
Pollard (not out)	8
Extras	24
Total (for 8 wickets)	435

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted: Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6475).

29. PLOTS FOR SALE

Juhu: Choice Residential Plots for sale on well developed Estate with sea frontage at very attractive prices. Apply Box No. 6509, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6312).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.—Residential School and College for boys and girls. Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. (Hons.) of Calcutta University. Admission in July. Apply immediately with 4 anna postage stamps. The Secretary, Santiniketan (Bengal). 3401.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6457).

Desai's Coaching Classes for Senior Cambridge Examination. Apply for prospectus, Principal, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (6458).

Matriculates, passed or incomplete, have fitting courses. Education cheap and efficient. Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra, (Bellary). (6474).

University of Cambridge Local Examinations December 1936 (Lahore and Bangalore). Intending candidates to apply personally for details between 8—10 morning. Private tuitions at home undertaken (Rs. 30 per month). Best English and Hindi accents. Hariprasad Gupta, 66, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. American Correspondence Courses. (6508)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Now Ready. 1936 edition of Pear's Cyclopaedia. Forty-sixth edition. Re. 1|12. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (6465)

Now Ready. Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World 1936. A guide to the Export and Import, shipping and manufacturing Industries. 2 vols. Rs. 48. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3466).

S.R.P. VERMIFUGE
Stomach Disorders,
Use
S.R.P. VERMIFUGE
Proved Specific for Worms, intestinal troubles and stomach disorders. Available at all Chemists, and provision merchants, or
S. KANT & CO.,
15, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The most astounding Irish drama, brutally beautiful.
"THE INFORMER"
with
VICTOR McLAGLEN & HEATHER ANGEL
An R.K.O. Radio Thrilling Picture.

ALL-NIGHT DRIZZLE

Rain Stops In Morning But Temperature Below Normal

BOMBAY: Saturday.

It drizzled throughout last night and this morning but the sun shone brightly in the afternoon, and not much rain, according to the Colaba Expert, is expected.

The maximum temperature for 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 85 degrees, two degrees below normal. The minimum for the same period was 78 degrees, one degree above normal.

Rainfall for the 24 hours at Colaba is 24 cents; at Fort one inch; at Byculla 85 cents and at Matunga 54 cents.

Rainfall since June 1, is 34.11 inches for Colaba; 36.51 for the Fort area; 34.71 for Byculla and 34.69 inches for Matunga.

MONSOON CURRENT BECOMES WEAK

POONA, July 4.

The Oman Depression has become unimportant. The shallow depression from the head of the Bay of Bengal lies this morning over Chota Nagpur.

The monsoon has been weak except in the East and North Punjab, the West United Provinces and East Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, the East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, the Konkan, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, West Central India, the West Central Provinces and North Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Baluchistan, Sind, East Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Dharampore 6 inches Sialkot 4 inches, Pachmari, Ludhiana, Brignagar, Mangalore, 3 inches, Gwa, Dibrugarh, Bareilly, Nowgong 2 inches, Victoria Point, Cherrapunji, Chanda, Sutna, Benares, Dalhousie and Murree 1 1/2 inches each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread on the west coast of the Peninsula, Lower Burma, Assam, East Central India, the West United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, and increase and extend to the East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in and around Chota Nagpur during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .048 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 82.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 78.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.8 degrees 1.7 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.0 degrees 1.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 156 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.48 inches
Total rainfall during the year 34.51 inches
Weather remarks: Showers and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-7-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Public Notices.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR SCHOOLS.

Two 18 Passengers Crossley Buses in perfect running order with newly built bodies are for sale for reasonable price. Can be inspected at Tanker Villa Estate, Gowalia Tank Road. (6471)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A REPAIR SHOP OR FACTORY.

To be let on a reasonable rent one big open space with sheds most suitable for a Repair Mechanic Works or Small Factory. Apply ESTATE MANAGER, Darowala Bros., Tanker Villa Estate, Gowalia Tank Road. (6470)

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Modern Essays by B. P. L. Bedi B. A. Hons. (Oxon). and Mrs. Freda Bedi, B.A. Hons. (Oxon) 350 pages cloth bound Rs. 2-8.

Public Service Commission General Knowledge Questions with Answers (1930-36). by J. H. Vatsyana, M.A., M.Sc., 3rd edition. 400 pages. Rs. 3.

Hand-Book of Viva Voce. By Prof. A. M. Mathews, M.A., and Mohan, B.A., 120 pp. 3rd. Ed., Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of Present-Day Knowledge. By Mathews & Mohan. 5th Ed. 240 pp. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of General Knowledge. By Mathews and Mohan and Ghei. 5th Ed. 420 pp. Rs. 3.

Hand-Book of Precis Writing. By Mathews and Mohan 200 pp. 3rd Ed. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of Elementary Mathematics. By Singha B.A., B.T., and Mohan. 240 pp. 2nd Ed. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of Indian Military Academy. Competitive Examinations. 200 fullscap pages Rs. 5.

Hand-Book of Imperial Secretariate Competitive Examinations. (All Classes) 2nd Ed. 140 pp. Re. 1.

Hand-Book of English Drafting. By Ghei, M.A., 200 pages Rs: 2.

Hand-Book of Every Day Science. By H.D. Shourie, M.Sc., P.C.S. 300 pp. Rs. 2-8.

Hand-Book of Proof Correcting. By Mohan. 2nd Ed. Re. 1

CAREERS LAHORE

LUNCH TO MAHARAWAT OF PRATPGARH

SATURDAY: BOMBAY.

H. H. the Maharawat of Pratapgarh was the guest of honour to lunch given by Mr. Mahomedali Allabux at the Islam Club at Chowpaty this afternoon. Among those present were also Sir R. M. Chinoy, Hon. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, President of the Legislative Council, Mr. S. C. Barodawala, Mr. Hassanali, M. A. Bhatji, Mr. Gulamali Solicitor and Mr. Abdul Kayum Vakil of Barhanpur.

H. H. the Maharawat was introduced to the guests on his arrival by Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, who spent some time after lunch in a pleasant past time.

CHOLERA STILL RAGING

Epidemic Takes More Lives Than During Previous Week In Presidency

The following is a summary of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 27:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 592 attacks and 224 deaths against 565 attacks and 218 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 235 attacks and 84 deaths against 225-79 in the previous week; Satara 146-59 against 193-68; Belgaum 120-51 against 45-15; Dharwar 52-17 against 88-48, Bijapur 11-3 against 6-3; Poona 10-2 against 2-1; Nasik 9-5 against nil; Ratnagiri 4-3 against nil; Ahmednagar 3-0 against 6-3; West Khandesh 1-0 against nil and Thana 1-0 against nil

Pandharpur town had 2 attacks and 1 death from cholera against 4-4 in the previous week.

Inoculation of the residents of Pandharpur and pilgrims is proceeding satisfactorily; extra inoculators have been appointed and arrangements for mass inoculation of the pilgrims are being made.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 47,815 bringing the total since January 1st to 72,858.

Plague

One attack and 1 death from plague were repored from Kanara district during the week against 3-1 in the previous week.

Small-pox

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Bijapur district 30 attacks and 4 deaths; Kolaba 20-6; Dharwar 18-2; Ahmednagar 17-0, Ratnagiri 16-2; Belgaum 15-0; Satara 12-0; Poona 10-1; Sholapur 9-1; Kanara 8-2; Thana 2-0; Panch Mahals 2-0; Ahmedabad 1-1, Nasik 1-0; West Khandesh 1-0; Broach 1-0 and Bombay city 20-13. Total 183 attacks and 32 deaths against 270-68 in the previous week.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the presidency during the week was 21,710

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Three attacks and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 12 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 2 attacks and 3 deaths and Bombay city 1-1.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 26th June, 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	123,69,18,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	99,50,05,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	6,67,36,000
(b) Rupees	62,27,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	22,83,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	29,94,43,000
(v) Advances in India	90,57,57,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	4,37,61,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

GONORRHOEA CURED
ACUTE or CHRONIC—
Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Following a gaming raid in an empty godown at Maplawadi, Love Lane, conducted by Sub-Inspector N. A. Sawant, Special Officer, Mohammed Hussein and 19 others were arrested by the Police on Thursday night.

A large number of sutta chits and cash were recovered by the Police in the course of the raid.

The accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. The Magistrate made an order for remand of bail.

Five persons suspected to be implicated in the house-breaking and theft of jewellery worth about Rs. 3,000, were arrested by the Crime Branch Police and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on a remand application.

The accused, Saifudin Gulamali, Taher Ali Sarafali Salebhoy Taherali, Abbasbhoy Mohamedali and Kurban Ismailji—Bohras—are believed to be the persons who broke into the house of resident at Nagdevi Street yesterday and robbed jewellery valued at Rs. 3,000.

The accused were all remanded in custody.

Ferninno Viegas, a Christian, who along with an accomplice, it is alleged, attempted to extort money from a Christian woman last evening was arrested by the Palton Road Police and charged with cheating.

He and his companion who is absconding, called at the house of the woman while the husband was at work and told her that her husband had been injured in an accident and taken to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The alarmed woman left for the hospital in a car accompanied by the two men. Viegas' companion got down on the way and returned to the woman's house. There he told the daughter of the woman that her mothe wanted Rs. 10. The girl paid the money and the man has not been seen since.

It was, it is alleged, later found that the whole story of Viegas was a hoax to extort money and he was arrested.

A store house for stolen bicycles has been unearthed by the Palton Road Police who arrested Chootu Mohamed and four others running a bicycle shop in Calicut Street.

Two stolen bicycles were recovered which were being transformed into new ones by experts employed in the shop.

The accused were remanded at at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

(From A Special Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

The Bombay Humanitarian League opened Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, Humanitarian Propaganda Department for Sholapur District to carry on its humanitarian and cattle improvement activities in this District.

Mr. J. N. Mankar, addressing the meeting held at Sholapur on 25th instant under the presidentship of Shriyut Babasaheb Varadh, pointed out the importance of educating the people for better treatment and care of animals and other humanitarian topics, such as adoption of vegetarian diet and prevention of cruelty, and assured the public that much good work will be turned out through their co-operation.

Sheth Hirachand Nemchand Doshi, the well-known philanthropist of Sholapur donated Rs. 10,000 to the Bombay Humanitarian League as Reserve Fund for the expenses of Seth Hirachand Nemchand Humanitarian Propaganda Department at Sholapur.

An advisory committee of the local leaders has been appointed to guide the work.

DONATOR THANKED.

Mr. Mankar thanked Sheth Hirachand Doshi for his munificent donation.

Mr. Manker addressed the students of the local school and pointed out the importance of cow protection and humane education.

8th AND LAST WEEK
of
Jeevan Naiya
Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p. m. Sat. & Sun. 3. p. m.
Imperial Cinema
Because
BOMBAY TALKIES' NEW PICTURE
Achhut Kanya
is coming on July 18, to
ROXY CINEMA

Second Week. Second Week.
'Maha Maya'
at
ROXY TALKIES
Imperial's Glorious Epic.
The harrowing conflict of a mother's emotions for sacrificing her only son for the country—and a Patriot's counter sacrifice.
MATINEE on Sat., Sun. Holidays at 2-30 p. m.
DAILY SHOWS at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.
Second Week. Second Week.
'Maha Maya'
AT ROXY Talkies,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital of English Songs by Anne Wood (Contralto).
7-50 p.m. London Scenes—6: The River. by James Jones.
8-5 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. A Religious Service (Church of Scotland), from South Leith Church.
9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude.
9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite. Stuart Robertson (Baritone).

Bombay Programmes

VUD 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

10-30 a.m. Light Music. Tarabai of Gadag. With Studio Orchestra.
11-30 a.m. 'Masino Mako'. A Gujerati Musical Comedy. Written by late Mr. Pijam. Directed by Jehangir Master.
1 p.m. A Studio Concert. Isabell Rawson. Soprano. The Radio Quartet.
5 p.m. Light Classical Music. Azmat Hussein of Delhi. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
6-30 p.m. Relay from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
7-30 p.m. Talk: 'Listeners Letters'. By Anem.
7-40 p.m. The Yeomen of the Guard. A Recorded Programme.
9 p.m. News in English.
9-10 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-20 p.m. Light Music. Vatsalabai Parwatkar.
10-15 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar in Gazals and Qwvalis. Accompanied by the Studio Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s

6-36 a.m. Instrumental Music by Gopal Chandra Gharui. Sanai Solo.
8-51 a.m. Vocal Music. (Bengali). Nilima Bhattacharya—Light Classical.
9-11 a.m. Maud Costello—Light.
9-21 a.m. Dwijen Banerjee.—Religious.
9-41 a.m. Harimaty.—Light.
10-1 a.m. Sachin Das—Classical.
10-31 a.m. Talk: 'Stage and Screen'. By Spectator.
10-51 a.m. SB Musical Selections from the Studio (Recorded).
11-6 a.m. SB Robert Pikler and His Hungarian Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from 'Firpo's' Restaurant. (By kind permission of the Management.) Summary of News in English.
1-6 p.m. Close down.
6-6 p.m. SB Church Service relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21 p.m. Talk: 'Philosophy of Music.' By Suresh Chakravarty.
7-36 p.m. 'Lightning and Cloud.' A Chain of songs with short dialogues compiled by Bella Haider and Bani Kanta Guha.
8-51 p.m. SB News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. News in English.
9-21 p.m. SB. Violin Solos—Selected (Recorded). By Yehudi Menuhin.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

8 a.m. Bhajan by Afzal Husain of Nagina.
8-10 a.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Sehra Punnukhaelan.
8-26 a.m. Fazal Ahmad Khan. (a) 'Rat piya bin nind no ai'. A Thumri. (b) Ghazal. 'Apni faryad ka bigra hua ik saz hun main Qalb-i-mayus ki baithi hui awaz hun main.'
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The Origin of Customs'. By A. Hafia Khwaja.
9 a.m. Afzal Husain. Khayan Bhairon.
9-10 a.m. Haidar Husain. Saraswati Veena. Surashter.
9-20 a.m. Afzal Husain. 'Suhbat-i-Doshin'. 'Saghar uska muskurana yad hai. Muskura kar jhenp jana yad hai.' (Saghar).
9-40 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod. Jonpuri.
9-45 a.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. Ghazals.
10 a.m. A B.B.C. Recorded Programme. 'Irish Bulbuls'. A Programme of Irish Songs and Melodies compiled and produced by Gordon McConnel.
Time Signal.
1 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Tankika.
6-10 p.m. Fazl Ahmad Khan. 'Jazba-i-shosq se main fitrat-i-parwana banun. Soz-i-hasti ke live shama ka diwana banun.'
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 p.m. Afzal Husain. Khayal Marwa.
6-50 p.m. Jiwan. Clarionet. Sardar. Violin. Tufail. Tabla.—Gauri.
6-55 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. Thumri.
7-5 p.m. Fazl Ahmad Khan. 'Zabt se josh-i-janun apna chhupae na bane Yeh woh jazbah hai keh bin hashr uthae na bane.'
7-15 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang. Adama Malhar.
7-20 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Ghubar-i-khatir-dildar hun main. Subuk jitna hun utna bar hun main.' (Majruh.)
7-30 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. (a) Khayal Bhopali. (b) Thumri Khammaj.
7-45 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.'
8-45 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Nature in Sanskrit Poetry'. By Habibur Rahman Shastri.
9 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. (Indian Serenade): 'Zer-i-Diwar.'
9-15 p.m. Fazl Ahmad Khan. 'Madani binan nan we chain.' Thumri.
9-25 p.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. Ghazal.
9-35 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Najaria lagi re more Ram.' Thumri.
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
10 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk (English): 'The Rise and Growth of English Liberty.' By Oliver Stebbings.
10-30 p.m. An Orchestral Programme. By His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra.

RETRENCHMENT IN N. W. RY. STAFF?

LAHORE, July 2.

Mr. Ramavatar, General Secretary, North Western Railway Union, writes that the Agent, N. W. R. in a reply to a letter sent by the Union requesting him to postpone retrenchment of the staff and receive a deputation. says that the retrenchment must be carried out and orders to that effect have accordingly been issued.—United Press.

SHANTA APTE—B. NANDREKAR—DURGA KHOTE—CHANDRAMOHAN—VASANTEE

YOUR FAVOURITES ALL—
They are Shining pleasantly in

Amar Jyoti

(IMMORTAL FLAME)

PRABHAT'S AND INDIA'S
1st
MUSICAL SEA-ROMANCE
A PICTURE THAT EVERYONE WILL ENJOY

Director:
V. SHANTARAM

Art Director:
S. FATEHLAL

MELODIES
that will set a Record—
SETTINGS
that leave nothing wanting!

COME UP TO-DAY at

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 1, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 15, 1355
Parsi: Behman 3, 1305
Hightide: 5-0 12-47
Lowtide: 5-50 18-24
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 20m

Monday, July 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 7.

Results of B.Hy., M.D., M.S., LL.M., D.O. and M. Com. Examinations, *University* Buildings, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, July 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tango Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd July, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th July.

LECTURE ON MUSIC

Prof. Mulay will deliver a public lecture on "Indian music" at Veena Vadan Sangeet Vidyalaya Dadar, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. Subject: "Raga Alapa."

IN AID OF HANDLOOM WORKERS' CONFERENCE

An interesting play by name "Shane-Islam" will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. at Victoria Theatre, Play House, in aid of the Handloom Workers' Conference which is being organised in the city.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Cycles in Nature and in Man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orsova' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p. m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The Social Workers' Society is organising visits to the chawls of the poor labourers in order to study the condition in which the poor people of the city live. The visits will be announced in the papers. Those who are interested in Social problems are also invited to join the members of the Society.

CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

SYDNEY HOWARD

In British and Dominions'

WHERE'S GEORGE?

A RIOT OF LAUGHTER

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love on a Bet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Things to Come." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Where's George?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Whipsaw." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Storm over the Andes." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeewan Naiya." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Man with Two Faces." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Informer." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB, BANDRA

There will be a Whist Drive to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. for members and their friends. No music.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

To meet Swami Sadanand Saraswati there will be an 'At Home' in the Association Hall at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday).

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. V. B. Naik on "Hand Reading" at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAJI PRABHU PATHAK, DADAR

Under the auspices of the abovementioned Pathak, Baji Prabhu Punyatith will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at C. K. P. Sabha's Hall, Dadar, when Kaka Khadilkar will preside.

YOGA LECTURES

Shri Yogendra, the founder of the Yoga Institute, is to deliver a series of public lectures on Yoga Culture under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona on their Foundation day.

KHADI SALES DEPOT, MATUNGA

All the varieties of All-India-Prodaction of Khadi (from Kalbadevi A. I. S. A. Bhandar) are available at Vinod Kunj Building, near P. O. Matunga (G. I. P.) from to-day (Sunday) at Kalbadevi prices.

LECTURES ON INDIAN MUSIC

Sjt. Shrikrishna Ratanjanker Principal 'Marris College of Music' Lucknow, will give a series of lectures on 'Indian Music', under the auspices of the "School of Indian Music" in the school hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. The first lecture of the series will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

DR. SIR MANGALDAS V. MEHTA

A congratulatory function in honour of Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer of the Wadia Maternity Hospital will be held at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

"What Mayor of Bombay Says": is the next article in the series. Read it in "Bombay Chronicle", Wednesday issue, July 8.

If you have any constructive suggestions or criticisms to offer on this subject, please write to us briefly.

Portrait Of B. D. C. I.'s Former Chairman Unveiled

Bombay, Monday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, the portrait of the late Mr. C. S. Deole—former Chairman—of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, was unveiled at the hands of Mr. B. V. Jadhav.—President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, at Sir Vithaldas T. Memorial Building on last Saturday in the presence of friends admirers and colleagues of the late Mr. Deole.

LIFE SKETCH SURVEYED

At the outset Mr. V. P. Varde, Chairman of the Institute referring to the life sketch of the late Mr. Deole, said, after graduation he took to the profession of a teacher, but soon joined the Servants of India Society in 1906 at a young age of 32. Being interested in Economics, he naturally was drawn to the Co-operative movement and as such was instrumental not only in starting many co-operative societies, but also in seeing well established. He was for many years the Chairman of the Girgaum Institute, and fought strenuously for the retention of the former. He also founded the Indian Economics Society.

As a member of Servants of India Society, he was connected with activities of public service and his relief work for the people affected in Gujarat flood, hastened his death at an early age of 53. At a meeting of co-operators held in 1928, a fund was started to commemorate his memory.

It was also then decided that when the fund reaches over Rs. 500, a meeting of donors should decide on the form of the memorial. In September last the meeting decided to keep his portrait in Provincial Co-op. Institute's Hall and that the balance to be paid to the Central Education Board to give one or more prizes to successful students. He thanked the donors and requested Mr. Jadhav to unveil the portrait.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said, that he was acquainted with the late Mr. Deole since his childhood. He then referred to the qualities and said that he was a man of mild temperament, sincere and intelligent worker who devoted his life to public service. He was a real co-operator and was held in high esteem for his solid work as will be evident from the list of donors including prominent societies and co-operators. He then unveiled the portrait and remarked that it was a fine likeness of the late Mr. Deole.

KARNATAKA NOOTHANA SANGITHA SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a debate in Kanarese will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the hall of "Muddanna Vachanalaya" 147, Mody Street, Fort, when Mr. S. A. Kotian will speak about the benefits of giving higher education to women, which will be opposed by Mr. U. B. Narayana.

"BAJ" FOR LATE MR. BEHRAMSHA N. SHROFF

The ninth "Baj" (i.e. the death anniversary) of the late Mr. Behramsha N. Shroff, the teacher of Elme-Khashnoom (i.e. Zoroastrian Occultism), will be celebrated at the Ahbless Baug at Charni Road, on Tuesday (7th instant).

The Jashan ceremony will commence at 4-30 p.m. and a meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. Jehangir S. Chinwala, Advocate, will deliver a lecture on "The philosophy of 'Geh-Sarna'," i.e. the ceremony performed and the Manthras chanted near a Parsi corpse before it is taken to the Tower of Silence.

Sir Jehangir Bomman-Behram, solicitor, will preside over the meeting, which is open to all Parsis.

BENE-ISRAELS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Bene-Israel Community will be held under the joint auspices of seven institutions, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon Road, Bombay.

The agenda is as under:—Appeal for co-operation and active assistance from the community for the early establishment of a Bene-Israel Gymkhana.

Mr. I. J. Samson, to preside. The following ladies and gentlemen (among others) will address the meeting:—Mrs. Dinah M. Ezekiel, Miss M. Benjamin, Miss L. Jhirad, Mr. D. Abraham, Mr. Jacob I. Aptekar, Mr. S. Benjamin, Mr. M. A. Moses, and Mr. A. Samson.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A Study Class will be opened from to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Labour Centre of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in the new building opposite the Lal Baug Maidan. The class will meet every Sunday. Those intending to join the class should communicate with the Secretaries at the Labour Centre Office.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pundit Ranchhodlal Gyani will deliver a lecture on "Migrations of Ancient Indian Culture" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala), Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagvad Gita" to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday) a public meeting will be held and lectures will be delivered to support Arya Marriage Validation Bill at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Swami Omkar Sachidanand and Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver lectures.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"PHOTOPLAY'S" BEST PICTURE OF THE MONTH

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

H. G. WELLS'

Amazing Prophecy

"THINGS TO COME"

(100 years from now!)
A man and a woman of our time....A man and woman of the future....will their problems be the same?

Also
All-Colour Mickey-Mouse Entitled "ORPHANS' PICNIC"

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Invitation To Trade Union Representatives To Meet Committee

WARDHA DECISIONS

The Congress Labour Committee met at Wardha on Thursday, July 2. The deliberations commenced at about 2 p.m,. and concluded at 9 p.m. It is understood, several important and controversial issues were considered at the meeting.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. M. R. Masani and Acharya J. B. Kripalani were present.

MEETING WITH LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was passed fixing the next meeting of the Committee just prior to the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, to be held in Bombay. It was decided that the representatives of Labour organisations including the All-India Trade Union Congress, The National Federation of Trade Unions, The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, The All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, the All-India Presswork:rs' Federation and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, should be invited to meet the Committee for consultation.

The following resolutions were also passed:

"Resolved that the Secretary be directed to collect information, regarding Labour Unions and organisations, their rules and constitutions, membership, working and affiliations.

INFORMATION ABOUT UNIONS.

"The Secretary should immediately report to the Committee any matters including industrial disputes, where the help or co-operation of the Committee is sought by the Labour Unions or workers.

The Secretary is further authorised in urgent cases to take such steps as may be desirable and feasible in anticipation of the Committee's approval, provided that where the Labour Union or the workers concerned are acting on principles and policies which are in conflict with the principles and policies of the Congress, the Secretary shall report to the Committee or convene a meeting."

Acharya Kripalani was appointed Secretary of the Committee. A budget was also prepared for the expenses of the Committee and its staff.

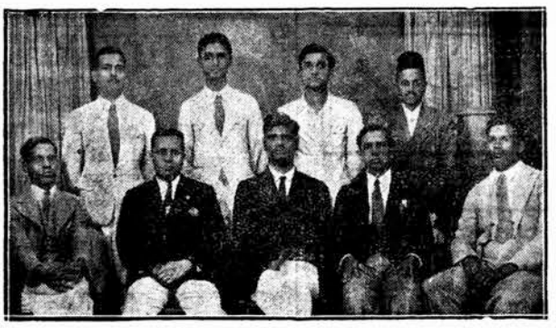
DELHI IN GRIP OF STRIKE MANIA

Congress Appeal To Public To Observe Sympathetic Hartal On Monday

NEW DELHI, July 4.

Strike Mania appears to be taking hold of all labouring classes in Delhi. While the dhobies called off their strike after five days on the assurance that the Municipal Secretary would redress their legitimate grievances, the tonga-wallas, cartmen, mule, camel and donkey drivers are still holding out and it is understood that the labourers of the local mill, sweepers kahars (who carry ladies in dolies and palanquins), palledars (coolies employed by cloth merchants and grain merchants) are contemplating striking simultaneously with a view to redressing their respective grievances. But the sanitation of the city will not be allowed to suffer as the Municipal sweepers on whom the municipality has complete hold and against whom they can take legal action will not be allowed to join hands.

In sympathy with the strikers, the District Congress Committee appealed to the public to observe a complete hartal on Monday and move the authorities to accept the strikers demands.—A. P.



Contestants and Supervising Committee of All-India Type-writing Speed Contest held at Bombay Centre on 28th June 1936.

Right To Bread Is Greater Than All Laws

Bihar Kisan Sabha President Refutes Allegations Of Critics

PATNA, June 30.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi, President of the Behar Provincial Kisan Sabha, has issued the following statement:—

"The problems of the peasantry of this Province are so critical, so complicated, but nonetheless so urgent, and the dealing of the landlords with them is growing so unsympathetic, the attitude of the Government of the land has been so deplorable and, last but not the least, the attitude of many tried, veteran and responsible public men is so cold and apathetic that those poor and small men who dare publicly sympathise with the cause of the Kisans cannot but feel their helplessness and the utter hopelessness of the situation. It is an undeniable truth that under the prevailing circumstances the Kisans cannot discharge their obligations and feed themselves and their families with what they have. It is an open secret, and must be admitted by all honest and reasonable persons that the existing laws and statutes, instead of alleviating their sufferings, only tend to aggravate them. Day by day, they are being deprived of their land and bread.

LAND AND BREAD.

The land problem, in itself is a very serious one, but the bread problem is still more so. Instead of inducing the State and the society to solve these most urgent problems, people, who cannot view with equanimity the most innocent, peaceful and legitimate activities, nay, the very existence of the Kisan Sabha, are seeking to poison the atmosphere and to induce the Government to strike a mortal blow to it. Reports have it that the Kisans, in many places are attempting to cultivate those lands which have been sold for rent-decrees. Colours are being given to those reports and it is being alleged that the Kisan Sabha is responsible for it. I most emphatically refute this allegation on behalf of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha. Our organisation is not a secret one and the Government and the public have full details of what we speak or do. Nothing can support the aforesaid allegation. We, more than others, realise the inherent weakness of the position of the Kisans. We know that they are badly divided amongst themselves. We know that inspite of the vastness of their numbers their voice prevails nowhere. We also know that the auctioned lands are in almost all the cases sought to be settled with their fellow Kisans. How can we under these circumstances take the responsibility of asking the Kisans to do a thing in which we can give them no help?

MENTAL EQUILIBRIUM UPSET.

I know and so do they, who are out to blame us,—and I hope that the Government authorities too know it,—that most of the sold lands which the Kisans are reported to attempt to cultivate were sold long before the Kisan Sabha came into existence, but yet they have remained uptill now under the cultivation of the Kisans themselves and I think with the consent of the zamindars concerned and certainly there never arose the question of the interference of the Kisan Sabha. But now that the Kisan Sabha is there, formulating the just rights and demands of the Kisans and asking them to organise against heavy odds, the mental equilibrium of those who have so far denied the Kisans the very right of existence as human beings and have mercilessly trampled them under their feet has been badly upset and they are raising a false cry of 'murder, help,' and all this with the purpose of striking the Kisan Sabha out of existence and perpetuating their present position.

STRANGE RUMOURS.

On the one hand, people are accusing us of instigating the Kisans for lawlessness and on the other hand, rumours are current, strangely enough, in a quite different quarter that we have given some undertaking of behaving as good boys to the Government and the flocking of the Kisans in their thousands to the authorities is a good proof in support of this contention. I again most emphatically assert that this also is as false as the other. The Kisans go to the authorities not due to any undertaking by the Kisan Sabha to the Government or the instruction of the Kisan Sabha, but due to their acute distress and a realisation on their part that the Government can do them good only if they wish to do.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Thus, the Kisan Sabha finds itself between the two fires and attempts are being made from different quarters to put it in as difficult and embarrassing a position as possible. But the Kisan Sabha knows where it stands and we fully realise the possibilities. We must assert once for all that the right of the toiling masses to bread is greater than all laws and zemindars put together and that approaching the Government authorities to represent grievances is no sin. But I also assert once more on behalf of the Kisan Sabha that we do not instigate the Kisans for either and it is their hunger and miseries, it is their desperation, that is driving the Kisans to take the one course or the other.—United Press.

BADLI BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

One Sentenced To Death & Other To 7 Years' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, (By Mail.)

Mr. Oak, Assistant Sessions Judge pronounced his judgment in the Badli bomb case sentenced the first accused Sivaputrappa Maharudrappa to death sentence and the second accused Shankarappa Manarudrappa was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

It might be recalled that the two accused were charged for having sent a box containing explosive matter to one Mugappa of Badli, on the opening of which Mugappa, his wife and two daughters died on account of the explosion. This case was investigated and the accused were arrested by Mr. Jitori, Sub-Inspector of Police. The incident had occurred in the month of December, 1935. The third accused in this case is still at large.

DHARWAR BANK CASE.

The Dharwar Bank case, in which Messrs. Phataka and six other responsible gentlemen of the town are the accused is being heard from day to day by Mr. Kamerkar, Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar. The case is for alleged breach of trust. Rao Bahadur Bodharao Savakar is conducting the case and Mr. V. N. Jog is defending.

DIPLOMA IN MENTAL NURSING

New Examination Held In India

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

For the first time, examinations were held in India for proficiency in mental nursing by the Royal Medico-Psychological Association at the Ranchi European Mental Hospital. Eight candidates appeared for the final examination and the results just announced by the Registrar of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association show that cent per cent were successful, three passing with distinction. All the three candidates who sat for the preliminary examinaion have also been successful.—A. P.

One and only—
BEST SHOW
IN THE TOWN
is proved by packed houses drawn every week!

THE NEW THEATRES LIMITED CALCUTTA

5TH GLORIOUS WEEK
New Theatres Ltd (Calcutta)'s Marvellous Musical Comedy
THE MILLIONAIRE
OR
"THE CROREPATI"
Starring:
SAIGAL
with
MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, KIDAR, NEMO, RAJLUXMI, etc.
Come up with your families
TO
MINERVA
TALKIES: LAMINGTON RD.
Time: 5-15, 8, and 10-45
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

TOTALLY INADEQUATE

British Cotton Traders Want More Reduction On Indian Duties

LONDON July 3

The Executive of the Cotton Trade League, at its meeting in Manchester, passed unanimously a resolution that, while welcoming the reductions in Indian import duties on British textiles as a step in the right direction, it considered them totally inadequate both in amount and scope and called for renewed and persistent pressure to bring down duties to a less inequitable level.

The resolution stated that the impending termination of the cotton agreement in its present form as regards India should afford the United Kingdom an excellent opportunity of obtaining new terms on a more reciprocal basis.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN GOVT. SECURITIES

Flight Of Gold And Its Sequel

LONDON, July 3.

Indian dishoarding which resulted in gold export since 1931 of 211 million sterling caused considerable Indian demand for Indian Government Securities, remarked Sir William Preston at the P. and O. Banking Corporation's annual meeting to-day. He added that it was too early yet to infer that the East's attachment to bullion had been permanently discarded.

It might be that the high prices of gold and silver had been turned to account by the East where both the metals were so greatly used as stores of wealth.

In this connection a significant Indian demand had recently sprung up for silver when severe reaction occurred in London on the withdrawal of American buying.—Reuter.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS

LONDON July 3

The Gaekwar of Baroda presided at the first public meeting of the World Congress of Faiths in Queens Hall.

He announced that he had sent a message to the King, to which His Majesty replied: "I earnestly hope the deliberations of the Congress will help to strengthen the spirit of peace and goodwill, on which the wellbeing of mankind depends."—Reuter.

NEW RECORD IN 800 METRES CRAWL

COPENHAGEN, July 4.

Miss Ragnhild Hverger established a world record in the 800 metres crawl in 11 mins 11-7/10 secs., beating Miss Leonore Knight's timing of 11 mins. 34 sec. —Reuter.

For Alleged Objectionable Speeches

BURDWAN, (By Mail).

Sjt. Gopendra Krishna Kundu, who was engaged in famine enquiry work on behalf of the Purbasthali Thana Congress Committee, was arrested on the 28th June last, under Section 107 Cr. P. C.

It is alleged that he created disturbance and delivered objectionable speeches taking advantage of the famine condition now prevailing in the Kalna Sub-Division.

He has been released on bail and 9th July has been fixed for his trial.—United Press.

Ethiopian Govt. Still Functions

EMPEROR'S STATEMENT TO LEAGUE

Small Powers Fight For Non-Recognition Of Italian Conquest

GENEVA, July 3.

Haile Selassie has informed the League Secretariat that the Government of Ethiopia has been established at Gore under the President of the Senate Mr. Woldesadik, while Ras Imru is reorganising the military forces of the Empire.

LEAGUE TURNS DOWN NEGUS'S PROPOSAL

GENEVA July 3

It is understood that the Ethiopian resolution asking for a loan from the League has been eliminated at a long meeting of the League Assembly sitting as a private committee this evening to examine the various resolutions submitted.

The other Ethiopian resolutions proclaiming that there should be no recognition of annexation by force of arms will be covered by a more general statement which will be issued.

CHILE'S THREAT TO LEAVE LEAGUE

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 4.

The Chilean delegate to the League of Nations has been instructed to abstain from voting in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the Foreign Minister announced. He said that the dispute did not directly concern Chile.

The Foreign Minister re-affirmed Chile's policy regarding reform of the Covenant and said that Chile would withdraw from the League if the Covenant was not reformed in a practical manner.—Reuter.

LEAGUE STILL UNDECIDED

GENEVA: July 4.

In drawing up of the draft resolution the Bureau of Assembly is encountering serious difficulties and, it is doubtful, if it will be possible to finish the Assembly to-day.

The difficulty is the demand of Small Powers that the principle of non-recognition of territory that Italy acquired by force, shall be actually embodied in the resolution, while Larger Powers, it is understood, desire the matter to be dealt on more general terms.—Reuter.

CLOSER APPROXIMATION OF VIEWS

GENEVA, July 4.

Mr. Anthony Eden gave a dinner to the French and Belgian delegates, M. Delbos and M. Vanzeeland, after which, a communique was issued stating the result of the conversations. It was agreed that further Locarno meeting of powers should be represented at the March meeting in London and it was desirable to discuss the present situation at the earliest opportunity.

It is understood the recent talks of three powers have revealed a closer approximation of views than ever previously reached.—Reuter.

CHAMPION OF FEDERATION

Mudaliar Explains Why He Accepted Membership Of India Council

BOMBAY, July 4.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was appointed Member of India Council sailed to-day for England by the s.s. "Cathay" to assume the charge of Office.

Prior to his departure Mr. Mudaliar in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" said that he accepted the appointment in India Council in the hope that he might be of some service at the present time, when broad questions of policy relating to the future administration of India would come up for consideration, as also many details that were yet to be settled before the Federation was to be formally inaugurated.

Continuing Mr. Mudaliar said: "I have been a Constitutionalist during the two decades of active political life. In spite of differences of opinion regarding some proposals embodied in the new Government of India Act, I have seen no reason to change my political faith. On the other hand my experience of the trend of political opinion in various provinces leads me to the conclusion that to-day India is much more constitutionally minded than it has been since home rule days in 1916.

It is in the firm belief that the vast majority of my countrymen would strive for political progress of the country through the new Constitution that I am proceeding to England to do what I can to interpret the Indian public opinion to the Secretary of State and General authorities there. Believing as I do in an All-India Federation, my advice on many matters will necessarily be in consonance with the idea of inaugurating that federation at as early a date as possible."

FUTURE LIES IN GOOD RELATIONS.

In conclusion Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar said:—

"I am a firm believer in the good that will result to both India and Britain by the development of a harmonious relationship between peoples of these two great countries.

India's political future as also Great Britain's future position in the world politics depends upon this good relationship. It will be my endeavour to work strenuously for a correct understanding of people of one country by another. I sincerely hope and trust that I will have good will of my countrymen in the task that lies ahead of me."—United Press.

WHY LUX SHOT HIMSELF

Protest Against Treatment Of Jews In Germany

GENEVA, July 3

Stefan Lux, the Czech photographer died at 9 p.m. after declaring that he wanted to protest against the treatment of Jews in Germany and draw attention to their sufferings.—Reuter.

CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT

Public Service Commission To Make Selection

KARACHI, July 4.

It is understood that a Public Service Commission will shortly be instituted with two members from Bombay and one from Sind for selecting candidates for appointments.

It is further understood that Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Public Health and Sanitary Board for Sind to consist of the Revenue Commissioner (Chairman), the Chief Engineer in Sind and the Director of Health and Prison Services as members. The Executive Engineer, Karachi Building Division, will be Secretary.—A.P.

RUFLI RETAINS DIAMOND SCULLS

LONDON, July 3.

At Henley, Zurich, after beating the Tokio team by six lengths in the semi-final of the Grand Challenge Cup, won the cup, beating Leander in the final by one length. Tabor beat Quintin in the semi-final of the Thames Cup.

The other semi-finalist was the Kingston Rowing Club which beat Brasenose by one third of a length in 7 mins. 40 secs.

Rufli, who was favourite retained the Diamond sculls easily beating Warren in 9 minutes, 25 seconds.

In the semi-final Toyer beat Winstone easily time 9 mins. 32 secs.

In the Stewards Cup semi-finals Zurich beat London by 2 lengths, time 7 mins 29 secs.

Leander beat Thames by 2½ lengths, time 8 mins 1sec.

ANOTHER SURPLUS BUDGET

CANBERRA, July 3.

A record Commonwealth budget surplus of £3,562,000 during 1935-36 has been announced by the Treasurer, Mr. R. G. Casey.

This is the fifth consecutive surplus.

The present surpuls is mainly due to increased customs excise receipts totalling £358,000.—Reuter

PONDICHERRY STRIKE ENDS?

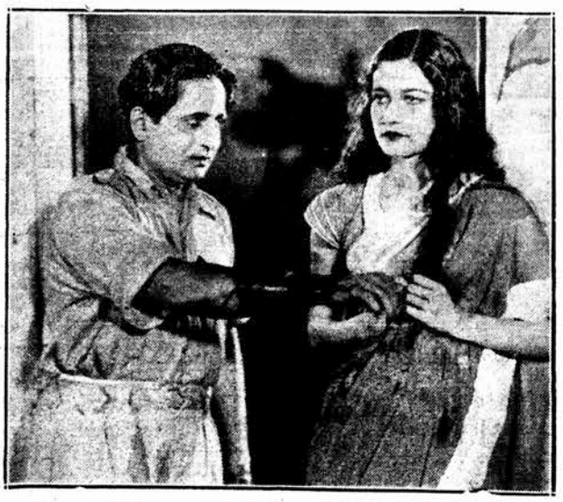
MADRAS, July 4.

A compromise was arrived at today between the management and the strikers of the Rodier Mills.

The strikers, numbering 5,000 made a peaceful exit from the premises of the mills. The mills will probably commence work on Monday.—A.P.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Sydney Howard in "Where's George" at the Capitol.



Jahanarra Kajjan and Khalil in "Miss Manorama" (Madan Theatres).

"WHERE'S GEORGE"

At The Capitol

Sydney Howard, working as he does with a team of expert gagmen, is in his methods the British counterpart to Harold Lloyd. This fact receives further confirmation in his latest comedy 'Where's George?' which comes to the Capitol Theatre on Saturday, 4th July. Like the American he makes the perfect victim of the gag. His humour is that of the worthy but dull-witted fellow who is always a target for misfortune, and his best comic touches come from his bewildered reaction to what is hitting him. There are plenty of amusing examples in 'Where's George?' in which he plays his funniest role as a not so mighty blacksmith suffering trials and tribulations at the hands of a nagging wife and jeering brother-in-law. There is one scene, for example, where he finishes a job in his smithy and declares with solemn pride that when he nails a shoe on it always stays on. He then closes the door with a bang, and the horseshoe nailed over it for luck falls on his head. Again there is the scene where he is walking home across the fields and ruminating on the reception he is bound to get at home from his shrewish spouse. He mutters to himself 'I'd be better in my grave' and promptly walks into a dich and disappears. The gagmen behind the scenes who have collaborated in many of his previous successes are R. P. Weston, Bert Lee and Jack Marks. This team know Sydney's mannerisms and style to perfection, and Sydney knows how to put across their gags as no one else could—a combination which ensures a full quota of laughs.

GREAT SPECTACLE IN "THINGS TO COME"

At The Regal

Written by H. G. Wells, Britain's most eminent novelist, and produced by Alexander Korda, at a cost exceeding £250,000, 'Things to Come' is the most ambitious picture ever made by a British Company. Conceived on a grandiose scale the filming of this immense theme was only made possible by the ingenuity of first-class technicians. The story which was adapted by the author from his book, 'The Shape of Things to Come', opens in 'Everytown', a prosperous pleasure-loving city. The population, blindly ignoring signs of impending war, are celebrating Christmas, John Cabal, an aviator, is one of the few to foresee the tragedy overshadowing them. Without warning, hostilities break out and Every town is reduced to ruins. Pestilence and famine sweep the world. Civilisation gives way to Barbarism. Sporadic fighting is carried on by men armed with primitive weapons under the command of various Bosses. Cabel, comes through the disaster unscathed and gathers about him a band of men who aim to rebuild the world. Order gradually takes the place of chaos. The work is carried on by their descendants, who govern the world by a grand council. Economic and social problems are solved but thirsty for still more progress, man pushes on to new discoveries with restless energy. A machine is invented to project people to the moon. A man and a woman are selected for the first expedition, but the experiment meets with widespread opposition. The attempt is successful, but humanity is left doubting whether it will ever find contentment and happiness. 'Things to Come' was directed by W. Cameron Menzies. The special effects, models and trick camera-work was carried out under the supervision of Ned Mann, who is probably the leading specialist in this sphere. The elaborate and spectacular settings were designed by Vincent Korda, assisted by Frank Wells the son of H. G. Wells. The cast includes Raymond Massey, Cedric Hardwicke, Ralph Richardson, Maurice Brandel, Edward Chapman, Sophie Stewart, Derrick De Marney and Margaretta Scott. 'Things to Come' will be continued for the 2nd week from Saturday, 4th July, at the Regal Theatre.

"MAHA MAYA"

The daily thronging of the devotees of drama at the Roxy Talkies for Imperial's glorious screen achievement "Maha Maya" indicates the acclaimed popularity of such distinctive pictures. The poignancy of human feelings and emotions have been strikingly depicted and the conflict of the magnanimity of the respective characters dexterously blended into a humane canvas of life.

The high lights of the play—the mother's supreme sacrifice of her only son for the noble cause of the country and the patriot's counter sacrifice of the only son —are skilfully manipulated with telling effect.

A noteworthy feature is its fine photography but to ignore mentioning the principals' creditable roles would be almost a sacrilege to true art.

"Things To Come" Wells-Korda picture second week at the Regal.

Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw" at the Central.

About Studios And Stars

FIRE IN BOMBAY TALKIES' STUDIO!

"Achhut Kannya" Causes Conflagration

There was a serious outbreak of fire in the studio of The Bombay Talkies, Ltd., at Malad, recently. A whole village huts shops and all—that had been built within the sound proof studio was reduced to ashes. Happily there were no casualties but many members of the studio technical staff received minor burns and injuries.

The cause of the fire is definitely known. An employee of the studio was seen setting fire to one of the huts and soon the flames spread all over, as the "villagers" rushed out of their homes for safety.

The incendiary, however, is not being prosecuted. In fact as the fire raged no one tried to check it. The flames were allowed free play for quite several minutes as Mr. Wirsching, the ace cameraman, with exemplary courage, shot the conflagration from a dangerously near distance.

DELIBERATELY STARTED

The fire, in fact, was deliberately started. The burning of the village forms one of the many thrilling scenes in the Bombay Talkies forthcoming picture, "Achhut Kannya", now nearing completion and which is scheduled to be released at Roxy on July 18.

"Achhut Kannya" is a story of the conflicts of love and loyalties which a Harijan girl has to face and which ultimately lead to a supreme sacrifice on the part of the girl. It is one of the most soul-stirring stories that have ever been filmed and the original way in which the story is developed heightens its pathos. The entire action of the film takes place in an Indian village and for the first time, Bombay Talkies bring to the screen the charms and contrasts of rural life in a manner that has never been hitherto tried.

Devika Rani is starred in a role which will not only confirm her reputation as a rare screen artiste but which will definitely confirm the claim of her fans that she is the leading film star of India. It is a role which suits her; full of psychological situations which give her ample opportunity to display her histrionic talents. As the daughter of a Harijan, a gate-keeper at a level-crossing, who is in love with the son of the village 'Banya', she finds the terrible demon of caste standing between her and her happiness. With resignation characteristic of an Indian village girl she submits to her fate but malignant fate and still more malignant people would not let her remain at peace. A tense and dramatic situation arises towards the end when she has to offer her life that others may live.

NEW ARTISTES.

Ashok Kumar who made a name in "Jeevan Naiya" plays opposite her and justifies the hope that the cine critics had expressed about him. He gives yet another brilliant performance with tact and understand. "Achhut Kannya" introduces to the cine public another young artiste, Enver, whose first appearance in a serious role is expected to earn for him an enviable reputation.

Besides Devika Rani, there are two more ladies who play important roles in the film. Monorama, the daughter of a distinguished Sindhi family who recently returned from study tour of Europe, appears for the first time in a Bombay Talkies production but judging from her work on the sets, her screen career is assured. Pramila who acted as Sona in "Jeevan Naiya" gives another good performance in "Achhut Kannya" as the jealous rival of the heroine.

"The Trail Of The Lonesome Pine" at Pathe this week.

"THE MILLIONAIRE"

5th Week At The Minerva

You may believe it or not, that in spite of heavy rains this week and in spite of many other new releases in the city, New Theatres hilarious, musical comedy 'The Millionaire' or 'The Crorepati', has been drawing crowded houses at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road.

Many a people who have seen this laugh-provoking comedy once, twice or thrice, has congratulated New Theatres for giving varieties of pictures as they have always been doing so. It must be noticed that New Theatres have always stood for variety and something quite new in Indian film industry. New Theatres has the calibre of giving classics of film pictures. The directors of the concern have always presented originality. Instead of showing big settings and other curious properties, the artists of this concern picturise life as it is—the most difficult task that can only be achieved by true artists.

And New Theatres 'Millionaire' is absolutely a different sort of picture produced up till now. It tells you of young collegian who has given his heart away to a cinema-star and is madly in love with her. But did she care for him? He was told that in order to win her, he must be a millionaire. And he decides to become one. One day luck smiles at him and he purchases a Derby ticket which makes a millionaire overnight.

But an entry of an extra film star who was to feature as a millionaire in the film company becomes a centre of attraction and causes great deal of laughter. The story then takes a delightful turn and creates many an interesting sequence—a thing which can be enjoyed with boisterous laughter.

You will admire Saigal as a 'Millionaire' and his songs will be ringing in yours, when you leave the theatre. Molina plays the cinema star with wonderful restraint and glamour. Her songs also are charming. Pahari Sanyal, Nawab, Rajkumari (Chandra of Devadas) Nemo, Kidar, Raj-Laxmi do their roles quite convincingly.

Directed by quite a new direction Sjt. Hemchander, we should say that 'Millionaire' is quite a good comedy of which the humour and wit are the main characteristics. Musical score is also brilliant and one does hear the notes of musical comedy here. You cannot afford to miss this mirth-provoking comedy arriving at the Minerva.

UNIVERSAL'S AIR DRAMA

"Storm Over The Andes" At The Globe Talkies

Some of the most remarkable flying even done in a motion picture is to be seen in Universal's thrilling South America war and aviation drama "Storm Over the Andes", now running at the Globe Talkies, according to those who have seen previews. More than a dozen of Hollywood's most skilled flyers, some of them Army graduates, helped Jack Holt, star of the production, Antonio Moreno, Gene Lockhart, Mona Barrie, Grant Withers and other players to inject realism into the production.

Among the veterans of the skyways who participated in the production are Garland Lincoln and Frank Tomick, both former Army fliers, with some 6,500 hours of flying to their credit; Earl Gordon, and Herb White, who have been identified with Hollywood pilots' associations for many years, and Vance Breese, former airplane manufacturer and airline operator.

"We combed Hollywood to get the finest talent, and thus secure photography of acrobatics which never has been seen before", declares Maurice Pivar associate producer of the production. "Added to this we have an unusual background. Most war-aviation pictures have been made with the Western Front as atmosphere, but in this case the battling is done in South America, over desolate wastes where a crack-up means death from wild animals or reptiles if the pilot is not injured by his fall or uses his parachute". You must not miss the terrific air drama at the Globe.

"Maha Maya" now running at the Roxy Talkies for the second week at Imperial.

EVIDENCE IN "ADULTERY" CASE

Witness Volunteers Statement

A large number of Parsees were present at the Mazagaon Police Court, when Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case in which Kaikushru Arya is charged with having committed adultery with Mrs. Meherbai, aged 24, wife of Shavaksha Gotla, between July and October 9, 1935.

Mr. Bomanji Wadia giving evidence said that he was an old friend of the family of Meherbai and was one of the trustees to the will left to her by her father at the time of his death, bequeathing a large amount to his daughter and wife.

Witness had seen the accused with Meherbai several times coming out on the balcony during nights and acting as husband and wife.

He had suggested to each of them to behave themselves properly in public and confine their activities to their houses.

Case Against Husband

Meherbai was then called as a witness for the complainant and in the course of her examination, she admitted to have filed a case for maintenance against her husband on or about January 1935 in Girgaum Police Court.

When asked whether she remembered to have filed a second application to the same effect some time later, witness replied she did not remember. Nor could she remember whether she lived with her husband at the time the first application was filed.

The relations between her husband and herself were not quite smooth as he used to assault and ill-treat her. Her husband further used to say that he did not wed her but that he was wedded to her wealth.

Asked about the relationship the accused had with her family, Meherbai replied that her father —when he was living—used to call him. After the death of her father, her mother used to invite him and the accused used to stay there for about 15 minutes.

Mother's Secretary

In reply to a further question, witness stated that her mother had appointed the accused as her secretary and he used to do such work as her mother asked him to do, such as collecting rents of their buildings, etc.

Q: But after your father's death when was the accused appointed as a secretary?

A: I don't remember.

When questioned about their relation with Mr. Bomanji Wadia, Mrs. Meherbai said that the latter was on visiting terms with them when they were at Tapia Building.

Lengthy Reply

Q: But when was it?

At this stage witness volunteered a lengthy statement in which she said as follows:

"On a certain occasion my mother lent Bomanji Wadia one thousand rupees, as he threatened to commit suicide by swallowing poison. Bomanji Wadia used to come to our place in connection with a High Court suit." Further, said witness, he used to demand money from her mother for doing things in connection with that suit and for promising to do certain other things in the same connection.

Bomanji Wadia, she added, demanded once Rs. 5,000.

Having replied to the question and volunteered the statement, the Magistrate recorded the change of demeanour observed by the witness in the course of her giving evidence.

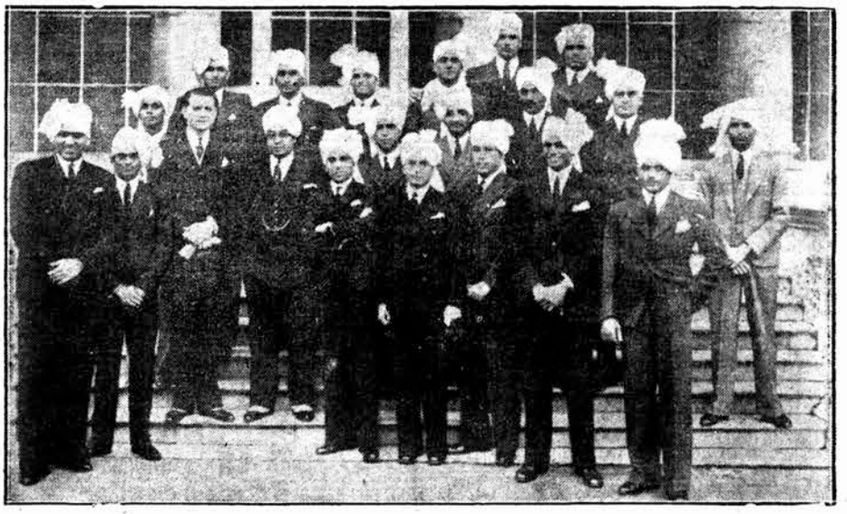
In reply to another question, she said that her father had left a will and Bomanji Wadia was one of the court trustees.

To a further querry, she replied that Bomanji was never entrusted with the work of collecting rents by her father.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day and further hearing of the case was postponed till Wednesday next.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, assisted by Mr. Anklesaria appeared on behalf of the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz.

Received By The King



The Indian cricketers who were received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace, photographed in their turbans before presentation. L. P. Jai and Amarnath who is on his way home are missing from the group.

Mr. D. J. Javeri, well-known Bombay jeweller, and Mrs. Javeri, are now on a visit to England. Mr. Javeri is honorary Secretary of the All-India Wild Life Association. Mrs. Javeri is studying educational methods in England. (Photo by Pearl Freeman).

Miss Shanta Kalidas Gandhi sailed for England on Saturday to qualify for the M. D.

Shrimati Sarita V. Vibhakar, L.C.P.S., sailed for England on Saturday for higher studies in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Parliamentary Leaders Discuss Future Plan Of Action

WARDHAGANJ, July 4.

It is understood that Congress Parliamentary Committee has approved the candidatures of the following for the forthcoming elections to the Council of State:—

Berar—Brijlal Biyani; Madras—Mr. Vellingiri Gowindar, Mr. V. Ramdas and Seth Girdharidas Naraindas; Bombay—Raja Bahadur Govindlal Bansilal.

Most of the members of the Parliamentary Committee, who were here yesterday had informal discussions regarding their future plan of action.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant left this morning for Calcutta and United Provinces respectively. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Bombay this evening by Mail.

The Central Office of the Congress Parliamentary Committee will be located in Congress House Bombay.

RAJEN BAUB WITH GANDHIJI

Babu Rajendra Prasad is staying here for the meetings of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad and the Propaganda Committee of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, which will meet to-day at Maganwadi, Gandhiji's residence.

The new arrivals include Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Hari Har Sharma, Kaleswer Rao and Satyanarain. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Baba Raghavdas are also expected to-day.—United Press.

MISS PADMAJA NAIDU LEAVES NURSING HOME

Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, a few days ago, has left the Nursing Home and is staying with her mother at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Though she has not completely recovered from the effects of the operation, she is practically cured.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was in Bombay recently, visited Miss Naidu twice to enquire about her health.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Amarnath Incident And After

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In my article on Sunday last, I made it abundantly clear that the Amarnath Incident was the climax of a series of defiant action on the part of Indian players both at home and abroad. They were encouraged to do so by the weak-kneed policy of the Board of Control for Cricket in India who either clinked or connived at them. Had the Board of Control taken disciplinary measure from the very outset, I have little doubt that things would never have come to such a pass. As for the Amarnath Incident itself, it is perfectly clear that young Amarnath was exasperated by the muddling propensities of the captain. Therefore, it does not follow, I must admit, that he should have behaved in the way he did. I quite agree that he deserved to be punished. The dispute now is about the limit of the punishment.

WANT OF TACT.

Everybody would admit that nobody with the least sense of responsibility, with the interests of Indian Cricket at heart and even a slight feeling for India's prestige, would have meted out the extreme punishment which Vizianagaram and Brittain—Jones have done to Amarnath. To send back Amarnath in disgrace was to shame Indian Cricket in the eyes of the world. The pity of it is that the gentlemen in charge of the Indian team are so obsessed with their own importance that they never seem to have lent a thought in this direction. As I said before, occurances of this nature are not rare in the history of foreign tours—especially, when a team is losing every time. But nobody ever thought of packing off the offensive members home at the first opportunity.

The other day while I was talking to Frank Tarrant he told me that he had some trouble with a couple of members of the Australian team which visited this country a few months ago. But he dealt with them so diplomatically and tactfully that they soon regained their balance. Well, that was the way Vizzy and Jones were expected to deal with Amarnath. If they had done so, Amarnath would have realised his mistake ere long—in fact, he did it the very night he was ordered home.

WHO'S THE HEAD?

I am dealing with this incident over again because of the enormous importance which it has gained in this country. This has been the topic everywhere and I am sure it will engage the attention of the public for some time yet. The question which has arisen out of this incident is who is the boss of the team—Vizianagaram or Brittain—Jones? If the captain was the leader of the team how could the manager override his decision? The Board of Control owe an explanation to the public in this regard.

Bori Bunder has advised us to defer our criticisms on the action of the captain and the manager until the tour is over. Let them do their worst Bori Bunder seems to say, and then we may hold the inquest on the carcass of India's honour. Whatever chances there are still to retrieve our position and regain our prestige we must not avail ourselves of, because that would hurt the feelings of certain persons in the good books of the Old Dame. However, that should not deter us from saying and doing what is right and just in our opinion.

BHOPAL IN DARK?

How the captain and the manager have been keeping even the President of the Board of Control in the dark about the dissensions among the members of the touring team was evidenced the other day by the contradiction of such rumours by the Nawab of Bhopal. Soon after the Nawab's contradiction was published in the press came the news of Amarnath's dismissal, followed by the four demands made by all the members of Vizzi's team. They asked the appointment of C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali as Vice-captains of the team. They wanted the captain to consult them before every match on the point of tactics. They insisted further that no favouritism should be shown to particular players, and senior players should be treated more respectfully than the juniors.

THE ADVISER-GENERAL.

If these demands do not clearly prove that some of the players were labouring under various handicaps I do not know what they mean. It talks volumes of their sportmanship that, despite the muddles created by their captain, that they did not propose to dethrone him. They wanted him to take the advice of able and experienced men like 'C. K.' and Wazir Ali, instead of the weather-cock, Sewell. Here again crops up an important point of discipline and etiquette which has been pointed out by a F. S. Talyarkhan in his open letter to the Board of Control. Should a captain consult or confide in a journalist his plans and methods before or during a match. If we are to believe Sewell, it seems that he has been showering a good deal of his pearls on the poor "Vizzy" which have undoubtedly been his undoing. The Board of Control should demand an explanation from the captain and the manager because the latter also appears to take a large hand in these matters.

WHAT ABOUT THE RECALL?

It was strongly rumoured that the Nawab of Bhopal was very much upset over the dismissal of Amarnath. It was even published in the press that he had advised Vizianagaram to recall Amarnath from Marseilles. As this has not been contradicted yet from Bhopal, we may take it that this news was true. But upto now we have not heard of the recall of Amarnath. Most probably he is continuing his journey home. Evidently the military discipline of the major is too strong even for the imperious Zamindar! Jones would not have it, what could "Vizzy" do then?

A CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

Bombay had another rumour a few days ago that the Nawab of Pataudi would take up the captaincy of the team as soon as he arrived in England. May Heaven save the team from that catastrophe! As a member of the All-India Selection Committee Pataudi has done enough for Indian Cricket. He need not do more. For one who has never captained a team in his life and one who has the dictatorial temperament to step into the shoes of "Vizzy" would be as disastrous as the retention of his brother-prince. Even as a player he is not likely to be of much use as he has not handled a bat for three years and worse still he is far from fit physically Fortunately for us he has already announced his intention of assisting his old county, Worcestershire which gave him an all-England position and which found him greater name and fame than his motherland could have! So we had better leave him at that.

TAIRSEE'S COMMUNAL OUTBURST.

The dismissal of Amarnath has unbalanced the mind of Mr. L. R. Tairsee. In a press interview—of course in his individual capacity and not as president of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana,—he is reported to have said that if Indian Cricket is to prosper, the influence of the princes over it must go. Quite right. But then he opines that in the present state of communal bickering it is useless trying to form a truly representative Indian team.

So he suggests that teams of a communal character like the Hindus and the Muslims should be sent to foreign lands to carry aloft India' communal banner! I have never heard of such a preposterous suggestion in the sporting world for a long time. In the ages gone by the Parsis did that. But then there was no question of an All-India team.

I am one with him in denouncing the methods of the Board of Control. I want it to be completely overhauled and an ideal one to be installed in its place. But to talk of sending a Hindu or a Muslim team just as they sent them to the Round Table Conference in England is not only derogatory to our self-respect as a nation but thoroughly suicidal to the game itself.

Tairsee needs to be reminded that the trouble arose between Hindu players which the Powers—that—be at his Gymkhana has helped to continue and even increase. One of the main reasons of their defeats in the Quadrangular is that they are still fighting between themselves. How then could Tairsee form a solid team with so many divergent elements all pulling in different directions? Look at the picture in England today. There also the fight is between the Hindu players and their Hindu captain! What we really need is team-spirit at the sacrifice of selfish interests. Everything else will follow in due course.

THE STADIUM DEADLOCK.

I know what has really added fuel to the fire in the usually humorous temperament of Tairsee It is the question of the Stadium He and his Gymkhana think that they have been badly led down by the Cricket Club of India. The Hindus as the largest community demanded 3,500 seats as against the 2,000 offered to the Bombay Gymkhana 1,250 each offered to the Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas, de Mello and his local committee pleaded that they had no more seats to offer. But after a lot of haggling agreed to give them 2,000 in place of 1,500 previously offered. It was understood that this agreement was not to be altered without the agreement between the four Gymkhanas.

But no sooner did the Hindu Gymkhana accept 2,000 seats, the Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas claimed 1,500 each. The Cricket Club of India which had not more seats to offer to the Hindus condescended to let the Parsis and the Mahomedans have 2,000 each instead. This was done, it is said with a view to maintain the equality between the four Gymkhanas in this respect. The Hindus protested against this round-about way of maintaining equilibrium. If the C. C. I. meant to do so, they should have insisted upon it from the very beginning. Now there is a dead-lock. Lord Brabourne will have to do something to bring back Tairsee's humour.

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'GRAMS: "ANTIQUININ"

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU OF THE GOVERNMENT

Record Of Work Done During The First Year Of Existence

Accounts of industrial research work in Inda, covering a fairly wide variety of subjects from paint to cement, are given in the annual Report published recently of the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India. This is the first annual report of this body which was formed in April, 1935.

Although it has only been in existence for a short time, the Bureau in its report shows that several problems of vital interest to India industrially are being exemed. This is some of the research work dealt with in the report:—

Properties of different paints.

The use of vegetable oils for lubrication or for fuel for internal combustion engines.

Examination of sands and gravels for use in cement.

Investigation of the construction of dry electric cells.

Analysis of Indian sands and felspars for the glass industry.

This is a summary of some of the work done:—

PAINT

Three fences, each 180 ft. long, have been put up for test work. During the year 15 black paints composed of magnetic oxide of iron and other black pigments in different proportions have been prepared and exposed. Different kinds of white paints have also been prepared and will be subjected to tests in the open. Other types of paints with which tests will be made are red lead, grey, green and red oxide.

DRY CELLS

Equipment is being obtained to experiment with ingredients obtained in India for the making of dry cells. Dry cells of well known makes have been obtained and carefully examined.

GLASS

So far the work done is of an analytical nature. For exmaple, six specimens of coloured glass bangles of Indian and Japanese manufacture have been completely analysed. Further tests of a similar nature are now being made. In addition, eight samples of Indian sands have been analysed to determine their suitability for the manufacture of glass.

Arrangements have been made for obtaining suitable ffuantities of the following Indian vegetable oils,—arachis, mustard, sesame, cotton seed and castor, for examining the possibility of using them as libricants.

Supplies of oil of punnal, oil-of karanj and inferior arachis oils were also obtained for trial as fuel in light Diesal engines. Internal combustion engines both petrol and Diesal have been obtained for these experiments.

BUILDING MATERIALS

(Lime, sand, cement, surki). A comprehensive programme has been drawn up for making mortar and concrete tests. A large number of samples of sand and gravel has been collected from different places in India in order that the most suitable shall be selected.

For certain special experiments an aid-conditioned test room has been installed, so that temperature and humidity can be maintained at a constant level.

Industrial intelligence is one of the functions of the Bureau. For instance, at the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, an examination has been initiated of the possibility of manufacturnig in India artificial silk and staple fibre. It is noted that the number of enquiries received from industrialists has been disappointingly small.

The Report contains an important chapter dealing with co-ordination between the Bureau and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Such important subjects as sugar, lac and vegetable oils are discussed. The concentration of sugar research at the Harcourt Butler Institute is referred to. One of the items of research being undertaken by the Bureau, however, is that of the use of molasses in lime concrete. Research on fatty oils is also in progress at the Harcourt Butler Institute. This is a subject which has been undertaken under the auspices of the Bureau.

A ZEPPELIN TIME TABLE

"Hindenburg" To Cross Atlantic Ten Times In 3 Months

There are all kinds of prospectuses printed and circulated everywhere. They deal with everything from motor trips through the desert to round-the-world voyages in chartered yachts. But the most interesting of them all is the prospectus just published by the Zeppelin Navigation Company entitled, "now for an air voyage over the North Atlantic". In general style and make-up this advertisement does not differ to any great extent from the usual form of such publications, and yet it possesses a peculiar significance. For although the voyages which will be made by the airship "Hindenberg" to and from North America during the coming summer are to be considered in a sense trial trips, the schedule of sailings shows clearly that the airship has become a definite factor in transportation, and is capable of maintaining a schedule with the same regularity and punctuality as that of the ocean steamers or the airplanes. It is furthermore no exaggeration to point out that the Zeppelin has all the comforts and conveniences which are to be found on the modern trans-Atlantic steamer, just as it is appropriate to call attention to the fact that the fare of 1,000 Reich Marks is not much in excess of that charged by the larger express steamers. Ten voyages from Frankfort to Lakehurst and return have been planned, starting from Frankfort June 29-30; July 10-11; August 5-6; and 15-16; September 17-18; and 26-27; and the last westbound voyage of the season October 5-6. The return voyages from Lakehurst are scheduled for July 3-4; July 14-15; August 9-10 and 19-20; September 21-22; and September 30; October 1, and October 9-10.

Imported Poultry

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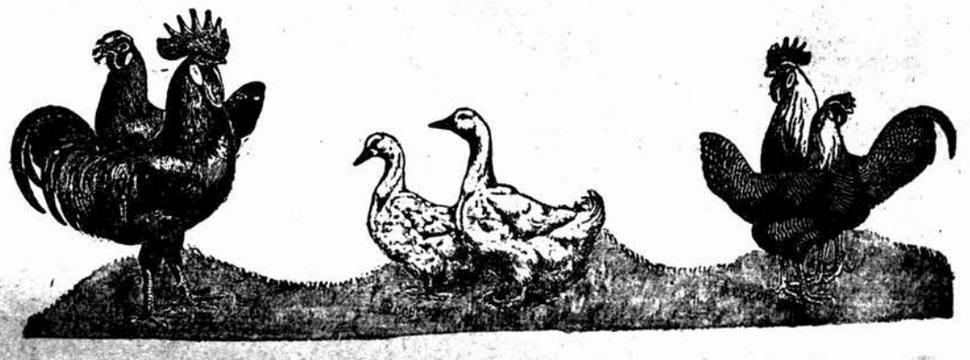

The Asian Farms
11, Connaught Road, POONA.

"GIRIJA'S VOW"

A PLAYLET STAGED

(SRIMATI KHSAMA ROW'S PLAYLET ENTITLED "GIRIJI'S VOW," WAS STAGED LAST WEEK AT HER RESIDENCE. IT WAS RECEIVED WITH CORDIAL ENTHUSIASM BY THE DRAMA ENTHUSIASTS PRESENT ON THE OCCASION).

Mother Girija and the Milkman: Kumari Leela Row as Mother Girija and Syt. Moses as the Milkman.

Mother Girija and the Convict: Kumari Leela Row as Mother Girija and Sjt. David as Convict

A TEMPLE CORNER
—Sketched By Syt. Dutt.

Mrs. Kshama Row and her group of artists.

A KASHMIR IDYL.
By Syt. K. Dutt.

SKETCHES BY A BENGALI ARTIST

"THE MONSOON IS ON": THE VILLAGER'S SEASON OF WORK.
Sketched By Syt. Dutt.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

THE FORGETFUL BISHOP—INDIA OFFICE BENEVOLENCE—AN UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE—AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE PASSES AWAY—LORD WILLINGDON'S NEW POST—"GIRL SLAVES OF CHINA—AN EMPEROR'S BOOKMARK—HELP TO DR. RUXTON'S CHILDREN —O. K.!

(By Our London Correspondent.)

THE FORGETFUL BISHOP

The Bishop of Exeter, who died on June 23, with his long white beard, resembled the great Lord Salisbury most in appearance. For nearly thirty years, until he became bishop, he held the family living at Hatfield.

He had all the traditional charm and vagueness of the Cecils. There is a story that he once rode away from a meeting in his diocese on a bicycle which, on reaching home, he discovered was not his. He at once returned, apologised to the owner of the bicycle, and rode away again—on the same bicycle.

At the railway station at Exeter it was said that more often than not the Bishop forgot to take a ticket. One morning when he was travelling by train from Exeter to London a collector entered his compartment and asked him if he had a ticket.

"Ticket?" replied the Bishop, "of course I've got a ticket. How should I know where I was going to if I had n't one?"

* * * *

HELP TO MINERS IN DISTRESS

Someone at the India Office, it is stated, not long ago had the feeling that something practical could be done to help miners in distress, with the result that an organisation was set up in the Office to adopt the little Nottinghamshire town of Kirkby.

It was a spontaneous and unofficial movement, and now there are some 300 members of the staff, ranging from the Under-Secretaries of State to the housemaids, voluntarily contributing sums to run an unemployed centre in Kirkby. It is understood that between £300 to £400 had been raised. This has allowed the miners out-of work in Kirkby, where a man's only alternative to being in his wife's way was to stand at the corner of the street, to convert a disused slaughter-house into a work and play centre. There the men have a recreation room, a cobbler's shop and a carpenter's shop. The India Office staff pay an instructor, and the men make what they like, with the only condition that they shall not trade in the goods made. On Saturday June 27 an India Office cricket team went to Kirkby to play the miners. Their reception was regal.

* * * *

NORMANDIE'S CHALLENGE

The 'Queen Mary' reached New York on her second voyage lasting four days, 16 hours, 18 minutes, at an average speed of 28.14 knots. This was nearly four hours longer than the outward run on her maiden voyage, but she was delayed by fog for two hours. How the 'Normandie' challenged the British ship to a bridge match by wireless was revealed when the French liner reached Havre on June 22. As the two ships passed out on the Atlantic the pouser of the 'Normandie' wirelessed to Sir Edgar Britten: "Normandie's' bridge team, captained by Ely Culbertson, challenges the 'Queen Mary' to a match." Next morning this reply, signed by Sir Edgar, was received by the 'Normandie': 'Many thanks, Regret we have no bridge experts on board so cannot accept your challenge."

* * * *

DEATH OF M. ALBERT THOMAS

Albert Thomas, famous French Socialist leader and first Director of the International Labour Office, died unrecognised and alone in a cafe in his own city of Paris.

This is revealed by Mr. E. J. Phelan in his memoir, "Yes and Albert Thomas", published by the Cresset Press. A Socialist Party card was the only clue to the identity of an international personality whose photograph and name were constantly before the eyes of the public. M. Thomas was about to leave for Geneva for a rest before undertaking important work in Berlin and Warsaw. He took an after-dinner stroll, felt unwell, stopped at a cafe for brandy and died.

Tall, gaunt, casual Henry Ford gave Thomas one of the few setbacks of his successful career. Ford showed complete ignorance of Thomas's efforts on behalf o f the internatonal labour. When the statesman, trying to make contact, asked, 'What is your solution to the problem of world peace?' Ford replied, 'Cheap transit'. Well, but transit implies some form of international organisation', argued Thomas . . . Ford's answer was 'You don't require any international organisation. Produce cheap automobiles. When you get people across frontiers in their automobiles and getting to know the people and the country on the other side, it will be much more difficult to start a war."

Thomas tried again with the question: "What do you think of the Russian problem?" Back came the motor magnate's discouraging answer. "There is not any. In the last six months I delivered 275,000 dollars worth of tractors to Russia, and I got paid every cent". Thomas's comment on Ford after the interview was: "He's mad".

* * * *

EX-VICEROY IN CONGENIAL COMPANY

At the annual International Club dinner on June 20, Lord Willingdon said he felt like a new boy. The ex-Viceroy, who has succeeded the late Lord Jelicoe as the Club's President, found congenial company to relieve his embarrassment.

Miss Helen Jacobs sat on one side of him, and on the other the Countess de la Valdene, who as Senorita de Alvarex, has also been a finalist at Wimbledon three times. In giving the toast of the new President, Mr. Wallis Myere, the founder of the club, suggested that hands across the net might also mean hands across the seas. Allison, Crawford, the American and Australian captains, bore this out. They both indicated that for lawn tennins, with its common rules throughout the world, distance has no barriers.

* * * *

"GIRL SLAVERY" IN CHINA

The Mui-Tsai Commission, appointed by the British Government to investigate the Mui-Tsai or "girl slavery" problem in Hongkong and Malaya, are touring Malaya. After a searching study of the conditions in Malaya they will leave for England on July 13 to report to the British Government.

The Commission are hearing many stories of cruelty to Muit-Tsai, and also many arguments in favour of the system. Mui-Tsai is the Chinese term for 'little sister'. Little girls of poor families are sold by parents, who cannot support them, to more prosperous Chinese families. They are supposed to be treated as adopted daughters, and to grow up with the other children of the family. According to evidence in Malayan police courts some of the Mui-Tsai are treated as domestic drudges and are sometimes cruelly beaten. Among many families, however, they are given equal rights, with the foster-parents' own daughters, and by being thus adopted, are saved from starvation and other misfortunes.

* * * *

AN EMPEROR'S NOTE AS BOOK-MARK

A correspondent from Gibralter writes to say that he hopes the Emperor of Ethiopia has learned value of English money by now, "or they will be shocked up in Scotland".

One morning petty officer in charge of hands scrubbing deck found a book the Emperor was reading: for marker he used £5 note. In men's canteen little Duke of Harar offered a Queen Victoria sovereign for an ice-cream, had hard work convincing the Chinese steward that it was genuine.

* * * *

DR. RUXTON'S CHILDREN

Dr. Ruxton's three children were the subject of a statement to the press by Mr. C. F. Gardner, one of Dr. Ruxton's solicitors.

"From the day of his arrest to the day of his death", said Mr. Gardner, "Dr. Ruxton's chief concern, apart from his defence, was the welfare of his children. The children are now being maintained out of the public rates. An appeal is, therefore, made to all generously disposed persons to help 'my little mites', as the Doctor lovingly referred to his children." Subscriptions made be sent to the offices of Mr. Gardner at 31, Sun Street, Lancaster, or to the Midland Bank, Lancaster, and all money subscribed will be devoted to the children's fund. Mr Gardner added that the solicitors concerned in the Doctor's affairs since his arrest had not had one single penny for their labours, and were, in fact, considerably out of pocket.

* * * *

A NEW CALCULATOR

A machine which calculates algebra has been invented in France. You just say, "Let X equal to the visitor's pile", and the machine tells the hotel-keeper how long it will last.

"O. K."

Mr. Justice Clauson objected to a witness in a Chancery suit replying "O. K."

"Because you have been to America there is no need to say "O. K.", the judge told him. "If you want to say 'Yes' say 'Yes! Speak English in this court, if you don't mind."

The witness said he would, but to the next question by counsel his answer was: 'That is quite O. K.'

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Police Report Big Increase In Crimes

Over Two Lakhs Offences During 1935

Number Of Street Accidents Also Leaps Up By Hundreds Compared With 1934

There is an increase in crimes in Bombay, according to the Annual Report of the Bombay City Police for 1935.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences during the year was 2,07,205 as against 1,58,331 during the previous year and 1,44,300 persons were prosecuted by the Police compared with 1,13,777 in 1934.

Regarding satta-khel, the Police conducted 730 gambling raids and arrested 4,309 persons out of whom 2,438 were convicted. The Police arrested 2,813 for gaming in public places, of whom 2,317 were convicted.

During 1935 street accidents took a toll of 101 lives and 3,524 were injured, compared with 102 fatalities and 3,176 injured in the previous year.

The Commissioner of Police observes that non-fatal accidents will continue to increase unless steps are taken towards improving the safety of the pedestrian

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following:

The annual report of the Bombay City Police for the year 1935 shows that while the year was not marked by any special activities, the ordinary calls on the police services remained unabated.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences during the year 1935 numbered 207,205 against 158,331 in 1934 and 131,454 in 1933, the total increase over last year's figures being 48,874 cases which relate mainly to offences under local or special laws. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 140,162 against 109.814 in 1934 and 97,917 in 1933. Cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code has fallen to the lowest level since 1911. This result is due to the continuous and systematic employment of preventive measures.

Cases Under Local Acts.

There was an increase of 30,428 cases under the Local Acts, the total number being 133,343 against 102.920 in the previous year. The number of such cases taken up is in direct proportion to the number of men available and to their freedom from other pre-occupations, so that an increase is generally an indication that the force has found the time to deal with such cases, because it has not been otherwise engaged with strikes, disturbances and more serious forms of crime.

Including 1,801 cases pending from the preceding year and 65 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 142,028 cases for disposal against 111,474 in 1934 and 99,595 in 1933. 139,642 cases of all classes were classified as true against 109,449 in 1934 and 97,744 in 1933. Of these, 131,277 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 94.01 compared with 91.61 in 1934 and 92.92 in 1933.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98.32.

Undetected Cases

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,372 against 3,320 in 1934 and 3,622 in 1933. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2.37 against 2.98 in 1934 and 3.64 in 1933

There were 72 cases of murder and attempted murder including 10 cases pending from the preceding year and 1 case of a previous year again brought on to the register, against 67 in 1934 and 79 in 1933. Of these 20 ended in conviction, 12 ened in acquital, 16 remained undetected (including 14 infanticide cases) 21 were pending at the end of the year, in 1 case the accused became insane and in the remaining 2 the accused died before trial

Including 1,119 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 134,185 against 103,742 in 1934 and 91,322 in 1933. Of these 128,626 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the Bombay City Police Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Public Conveyances Act, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, and City of Bombay Municipal Act

There were appreciable increases under the Bombay City Police Act, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and Municipal Act, the cases recorded under each being 77,199, 3,129 and 25,959 respectively.

Municipal Act Cases

The continued efforts of the police to keep the crowded localities of the City reasonably free of hawkers who cause obstruction and ply their trade without Municipal licences is responsible for the increase under both the Bombay City Police Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The rise under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act is likewise due to the continuous efforts of the police to keep the various kinds of gambling under control.

Four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act, while 47 beggars were externed under section 27(2), Bombay City Police Act. In the absence of a comprehensive and effective scheme for tackling the beggar problem in Bombay city, the police are doing what they can to minimise the beggar nuisance.

Anti-Gambling Drive.

In their efforts to suppress betting and gaming in city limits the police raided 12 bucket shops and 718 other gaming houses, arresting in all 4,309 persons. Of these 2,438 were convicted. The police arrested also 2,813 persons for gaming in public places, of whom 2,317 were convicted.

The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 25,622 against 22,778 in 1934 and 19,562 in 1933. Of these, 24,561 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 95.86. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 25,726, of whom 24,568 were convicted.

During the year under report 144,300 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 2,466 under arrest at the close of 1934 against 113,777 in 1934 and 100,955 in 1933. Of these, 136,590 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 93.07 against 90.60 in 1934 and 91.80 in 1933.

Non-Cognizable Offences.

The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal before the magistracy was 44,179 of which 29,974 ended in conviction. These non-cognizable cases involved 45,817 persons of whom 30,019 were convicted.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 6,81,294 as compared with Rs. 7,36,140 in 1934 and 7,67,553 in 1933. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,86,686, a recovery percentage of 27.40 as compared with 22.91 in 1934 and 32.56 in 1933.

During the year warnings were given to 43 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers and security was demanded from 19 presses and 23 newspapers.

The Vigilance Branch showed increased returns in respect of action taken under the Bombay Children Act and the Prevention of Prostitution Act so that 716 children were sent to the Children's Remand Home as against 555 in the preceding year. There were 246 cases in connection with prostitution against 234 in 1934.

The police registered in all 4,160 cars, 217 motor cycles and 365 heavy motor vehicles. Of these 3,021 motor vehicles were American, 1,385 English and 336 Continental. The total number of motor vehicles running in the city during the year was 12,500 approximately.

Vehicles Cases.

During the year 101 persons were killed and 3,524 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 102 killed and 3,176 injured in the preceding year. Motor vehicles alone were responsible for 86 deaths and injuries to 2,278 persons. An analysis of fatal motor accidents shows little difference when compared with the position in the previous year.

The Commissioner of Police hopes that compulsory insurance for heavy motor vehicles and the increased taxation on them will result in a considerable reduction of those semi-decrepit commercial vehicles to which he referred last year, vehicles which even in spite of constant repairs rarely succeed in remaining in a mechanically sound condition for more than a short space of time.

Expected To Increase.

"Non-fatal accidents continue to increase, and must be expected to increase to some extent in proportion with the increase of motor vehicles on roads towards improving whose safety for the pedestrian very little in a material sense is being done" continues the Commissioner of Police. "Inadequate and insufficient pavements, non-provision of definite parking places and consequent congestion of streets by standing vehicles, a dearth of traffic islands which both ensure a haven of refuge for the pedestrian and a uniform flow for the vehicle, non-improvement of street lighting to keep pace with modern conditions, all these are factors which contribute directly or indirectly to the growing toll of accidents to the citizens of Bombay.

"A further contributing factor is to be found in the legal acceptance of a plea of "error of judgment" when a risky piece of driving has led to a prosecution. The discharge of accused in such cases soon becomes widely known and probably has the effect of tempting certain motorists to take unjustifiable risks."

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles running in the city comprises 2,189 victorias, 1,515 labour carts and 214 hand carts.

Recruitment Of Harijans

The recruitment of depressed classes continues—29 Mahars, 2 Mochis and 1 Chamar were appointed to the police force during the year.

The total permanent strength of the police force at the close of the year was 4,499 as against 4,228 in the previous year.

The population of the city according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 8.30 as compared with 1 to 10.60 in 1934 and 1 to 11.87 in 1933.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 31.09 as compared with 25.92 in 1934 and 23.78 in 1933.

SWASHBUCKLING
Hero who defied death in order to save the man—the husband of his sweetheart—
RUNNING THIS WEEK
For the first time in Bombay
UNIVERSAL'S epic of the Air
STORM OVER THE ANDES
Starring:—
JACK HOLT
Hero of the Air
with MONA BARRIE, ANTONIA MORENA, GRANT WITHERS, etc.
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GLOBE TALKIES
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Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
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BLUE BIRD
Costs no more than:—
As. 2 FOR 10 CIGARETTES
The most delightful Blend to suit every taste.
Supplied Post Paid Rs. 6/4 for Box of 500
Write direct to the factory:—
THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO., VILLE PARLE.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Businessman's Diary

June 29 The reduction in import duty on Lancashire cloth is disapproved by every businessman and each business association. Even Lancashire is not satisfied. Thus the action of the Government is severely condemned. But the textile industry is the oldest and still it is unable to stand on its own legs. Even protection against foreign competition has failed to do any good and now our mill-owners are required to rely on their own efficiency. India is favourably placed as far as the cotton textile industry is concerned. Our mills have raw cotton at their doors and consumers are around them. Still most of our mills are working at a loss. The millowners must realise the seriousness of the condition of the mills and seek co-operation of national and patriotic India and do extensive propaganda for the use of cloth manufactured in Indian mills. It is high time that they maintained big show rooms at all important consuming places and let the people know, the quality of manufacture and its price. I have seen recently some beautiful and attractive cloth of local mills and I feel sure that if people know all about it, they will never think of looking at foreign cloth—co-operation and effective co-operation is the only way.

June 30 The financial barometer of the country, that is, our Share Bazar remained closed owing to annual general meeting. The worthy President reviewed the situation and defended the policy pursued by the Board of Directors. The action of the Board at times is criticised by interested parties on account of selfish motives. Everybody is aware that the Stock Exchange is a medium for investment but at times professional operators use the market for their own gains. I am sure, the President will agree with me that beyond speculative interest, the existence of Share Bazar is imperative for financing our industries. If there was no ready sale and purchase, of shares, our industries would have to starve for capital. Thus the Share Bazar has a noble duty to discharge in the economic development of the country. There are ways and ways to check reckless speculation and the President who has served the Share Bazar for a number of years must be aware of all difficulties and remedies. It requires full and hearty co-operation of all members and if this is assured, I am sure the President will be able to put the market in an ideal condition and a day may come when business from all over the world may be put through in Dalal Street in the same manner as in Wall-Street and Throqmorton Street.

July 1. The beginning of monsoon, starts the speculative season in Bombay. So far cotton has jumped and groundnuts are selling like hot-cakes and steel shares are sold like ripe cherries. Everywhere optimism rules supreme and there is widespread outburst of bullish enthusiasm. It is claimed that the present upward trend will continue throughout the year as money is cheap. But it appears that public memory is short. Last year after the great silver boom, we have had a series of dull and declining markets. Groundnuts, cotton, silver and shares all registered big declines. The rule of action and re-action remains so far unchallenged even by market makers. He who runs with present bull campaign must also learn to read things while running otherwise the inevitable fate will overtake him. Titanic, the safest ship, could not avoid the crisis some 24 years ago, and what appears safest to-day may become unsafe to-morrow.

July 2. The Indian Central Cotton Committee is trying its utmost to improve the quality of our raw cotton. This Committee is financed, indirectly by our cotton growers. The publicity officer is an important link between cotton growers and the Committee and extensive propaganda is done in this direction but what we want is—"making cotton growers able to grow cotton at a profit." The improvement in quality naturally reduces the yield per acre and now we want an assurance that with the reduction in yield, there will be likewise increase in price. This move may keep up his earnings on old basis but what about his profits for the extra burden that is placed on our raw cotton. The Committee will do well in establishing a department to study price fluctuations in and out of season and particularly at the time of marketing of our crop. This is needed as often our prices are said to be too low or too dear. Are these differences due to "bonafide" causes or speculative ventures?

July 3. Most of our firms prepare their weekly reviews and plan business for the next week. These weekly circulars are sent out to hundreds of their clients and in return they get good business. Some of these reviews give plain facts and others try to forecast future tendencies of different markets. Such circulars are doing the work of educating clients on weekly developments. But as compared with foreign countries, our firms of brokers are not doing even one-hundredth part of the work. Intelligent and well-balanced arguments in favour and against markets will help intending buyers and sellers considerably, but our brokers have so far not realised this vital factor which can build up big business. I know of operators who do not know what is Fine Broach cotton and what is the staple length as compared with Bengal. Such operators cannot understand the intrinsic value. I know of some dealers who do not know whether shares which they buy or sell are those of cotton mills, Cement Company or Electric Company.

July 4. Another Eclipse. A fortnight back we had an eclipse of sun and to-day moon eclipse. Hindus believe in acute effect of these eclipses and there are number of books written on this subject. Even Western astronomers and astrologers are taking keen interest in these developments. Indian Astrologers come out with grave predictions one of them predicts—

Names beginning with letters:—
A.L.E.—Bad luck.
B.V.U.—Death-like trouble.
K.Ch.Gh.—Loss in Business. Sickness of wife.
D.H.—Disease and Enemies.
M.T.—Sickness of children.
P.Th.N.—Land, friends and voyage unfavourable.
R.—Trouble from brother and servants.
N.Y.—Loss of money and death in family.
Bh.Dh.F.—Sickness. Mental worries.
G.Sh.—No profit.
D.Z.—Loss of credit.
Kh.J.—Expensive. Sickness in family.

States Peoples Conference Postponed

KARACHI, July 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, having postponed his Sind tour by a week, the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference has decided to advance the dates of the Conference from the 11th and 12th instants to the 18th and 19th instants. The General Secretary invites suggestions from organisations both inside and outside the States so as to reach them before the 15th instant.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 4.)
Avelin 0|15.
Bhalerao 1|11.
Gharat 3|10.

AT HINDU GYMKHANA

At the Hindu Gymkhana where the Bombay Customs were the visitors, play was abandoned at about 5-30 in the evening owing to rain. By that time the Hindu Gymkhana piled up a score of 150 runs for one wicket. G. L. Patil and E. S. Gurtu scored 52 and 88 to their credit.

WEEK END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Bowlers' Day At Kennedy Sea Face

The following are the scores of the cricket match between the Indian Sports Club and the Parsi Gymkhana played on the latter's grounds. It was a bowlers' day. Gawanker captured 6 wickets for 34 runs, while Jamsetji got 5 of the Indian Sports wickets for 47.

INDIANA SPORTS CLUB
(First Innings)

Dosa b Mistry ..	1
Chavan b F A Nariman ..	4
Ganga Naik b Dastur D. J. ..	22
Dhume c F. K. F. Nariman, b Jamshetji ..	9
Gharat c Dastur b Jamshetji	20
Bhosle b F. K. F. Nariman ..	0
Daniel c H. K. Nariman b F. K. F. Nariman ..	4
Save c Mistry b Jamshetji ..	0
Gawanker st. Cassinath b Jamshetji ..	18
Bhalerao c Mistry b Jamshetji	3
Avelin (not out) ..	0
Extras ..	7
Total ..	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS
E. S. Mistry 1|13.
F. K. Nariman 1|7.
R. J. Jamshetji 5|47.
D. J. Dastur 1|10.
F. K. F. Nariman 2|10.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CLUB
(First Innings)

M. R. Khan (not out) ..	30
H. E. Mistry c Dhume b Gowankar ..	6
M. P. Dalal b Gawankar ..	7
R. H. Kassinath l.b.w., b Gawankar ..	0
F. K. F. Nariman b Gawankar	0
D. J. Dastur c Avelin, b Gawankar ..	0
H. K. Nariman c Gawankar, b Bhalerao ..	24
R. J. Jamshetji c Bhosle, b Gawankar ..	6
J. B. Lakdawala b Gharat ..	3
F. R. Nariman l.b.w. (N) b Gharat ..	4
Mistry c Bhalerao, b Gharat ..	0
Extras ..	14
Total ..	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Gawankar 6|34.
Dosa 0|10.

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Any one

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Amstel Beer

and experienced the wonderful way it restores ENERGY and aids DIGESTION will always drink nothing but

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

The Monsoon

After the torrential downpour of the last few days, there was a welcome break in the rains in the beginning of this week. We had three comparatively dry days which were naturally hailed with very great relief by everybody. One almost felt before as if the rains would never stop; it seemed verily like a deluge during the week ending last Sunday. On that day alone six inches of rain were recorded, the total for the previous week being twenty-five inches. Bombay has already exceeded her average up-to-date by nearly fifteen inches. It has been a well-night record rainfall for the month of June, only twice before more rain having been registered, once in 1916 when we had forty inches, and again in 1927 when more than thirty-five inches had fallen. During the previous week-end, traffic in the low-lying areas of the city was entirely disorganized, and many a car had to be towed through the floods to safety. Even the tram service in the Dadar-Parel area was dislocated for many hours and a few breaches occurred on the suburban railway-lines as well. After the brief spell of sunny weather, we are again having frequent showers since Thursday night.

Wardha And After

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which was held at Wardha during the week, was a most business-like affair. Those whose wish was father to the thought had predicted an open disruption in Congress ranks. It was hinted that the Congress elders had decided to give a "dressing down" to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; and that there would be a battle royal between the Socialists and the non-Socialists. The actual conduct of negotiations must have thoroughly confounded the critics. Whatever frank exchange of thoughts may have taken place behind the scenes, the published resolutions of the Working Committee show nothing but perfect cordiality among its members. It was not to be expected, of course, that the Congress veterans would play into the hands of their opponents by harping upon the unessential and minor points of difference among themselves. It is evident that the election campaign will be soon started in right earnest. The Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as President and Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant as Secretaries, has already framed its rules and regulations for the adoption of candidates on the Congress ticket, and the election manifesto will soon be drafted.

The Congress President was in the city for a day 'en route' to Allahabad.

Perfect Roll

July third was the last day for enrolment of the voters to the new Provincial Legislature, and, inspite of requests for further extension, the lists were finally closed on that day. During the last few days very great activity was evident throughout the city, and the army of clerks in the election office at the Town Hall was kept fully occupied with the work of enrolling new voters. It is estimated that nearly sixty thousand persons have sought their franchise since the Perfect Roll campaign was initiated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to whom a large part of the credit for making Bombay 'vote-conscious' goes. The revised roll will include approximately four lacs of names, a prominent feature being the large number of women voters who have enlisted themselves during the last few days. Now we are at the end of the first lap of the election propaganda and the electioneering campaign proper will soon be started with the publication of the revised rolls.

Corporation Echo

An echo of the 'Matriculation Massacre' was heard at the Corporation meetings held on Thursday and Friday. A resolution was moved by Prof. K. T. Shah urging the University authorities to grant adequate relief to the unsuccessful candidates. While one can entertain little hope of this resolution having any effect on the members of the Senate, it at any rate shows the widespread resentment which has been aroused by the unduly stiff results of the matriculation examination. Those who condemned the students, who demonstrated at the University as a 'rowdy mob', must have been very much surprised, indeed, to find our City Fathers taking the side of students and stigmatising the University authorities as Shylocks!

Notable Event

The annual convocation of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University which was held at the C.J. Hall on the 27th of June was a notable event, as it marked the coming of age of the University, it having been founded in the year 1916 by that veteran Prof. D. K. Karve who happily is yet amongst us. It has been an achievement indeed, for Prof. Karve and his comrades to have brought the University to its present position and prestige inspite of the various difficulties which have dogged their steps from the very beginning. It has been an inspiring record of work, when viewed in its proper perspective, and educationists throughout India are beholden to Prof. Karve for having initiated and carried to success his plan for an independent and exclusive University for women on the most modern lines. While only four students passed the entrances examination in 1916 the number this year was nearly two hundred, the number of graduates who took their degrees this year being almost fty. The speech delivered by Sir Manubhai Mehta who presided on the occasion, was very thought-provoking and he exhorted the new graduates to vindicate that the hand that rocks the cradle may equally rule the world.'

Civic Disabilities Of Harijans Must Be Removed

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BOARD SUPPORTS RAJAH'S BILL

BOMBAY, July 4.

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh has submitted the following statement on Mr. M. C. Rajah's Bill to remove civic disabilities:—

LAW IN RELIGION

"My Board is of opinion that the Central Legislature is competent to pass the Bill under section 67 (2) of the Government of India Act. Government has repeatedly resorted to legislative action in religious matters as for example in the abolition of Sati Act, the Caste Disabilities Act, the Musalman Wakf Act, the Child Relief Act and the Madras Religious Endowments Act.

My Board is further of opinion that according to the theory of Hindu Kingship, Government is entitled to enact these laws. The Hindu Kings in India have always exercised the right of controlling religious matters. The argument that the present Government being foreign, should not interfere in religious matters is not founded on reason.

In the opinion of the Board, the Bill does not offend against the principle of non-interference in the matter of religion, which even in its widest significance only means that Government will leave to every religious body its religious function and individual liberty to observe his religious duties and to change his religious opinion when necessary.

REMOVES COERCION

On the contrary, this Bill is intended to remove the coercion by the majority of the Hindu Community of its minority which usage, hardened into law by judicial decisions, based on the conditions prevailing in the early part of the 19th century, exercises at present. The Hindu Community has become keenly alive to the inhumanity of the bar of untouchability; and unless the legislature steps in to save the Hindu Community from the inelasticity of judge-made laws, the way to any development towards equality within the community will be barred.

The Board submits that the welfare of the Hindu Community requires that the equality of relation between its members should be secured at any cost. The further continuance of the disability imposed upon the Harijans would impede this relationship and tend to arrest the natural growth of the Hindu society.

CONSISTANT WITH SHASTRAS

A legislative measure of this kind is consistent with the Hindu Shastras, which have always considered the assemblies of the learned and eminent in a locality competent to modify Dharma in the light of its conditions. In this connection, we might refer to Manu, Ch. 11, 6, Manu Ch. 11, 12, Yajnavalkya Ch. 1, 7, Manu XII, 108-11, Yanjavalkya 1, 12 Kurma Purana XXXV, 2, 7, quoted by Balambatta on Mitakshra.

Apart from these considerations and looking to modern conditions, this Board is of opinion that time has arrived when the State should guarantee to all members of the Hindu Community equality in all matters coming within its jurisdiction. If the Government or the Legislature fails to do so, it will have identified itself with a school of thought, which seeks to perpetuate the mediaeval idea of inherent inequality of human beings.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITY

In these circumstances, my Board is of opinion that it is the primary duty of Government and the Legislatures to remove by means of this measure the disability imposed by social custom and usage upon Harijans".—A P.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 36.)

had a very chequered history spread over a period of almost a year, and with the passage of the time, the conditions have gone from bad to worse in spite of the assurances of the Provincial Commissioner to the contrary.

C. F. ANDREWS IN FIJI

Information received here from Fiji islands, states about the visit of the Rev. C. F. Andrews, who was to stay there for the whole of May. He has been addressing mass meetings of Indians in several places, in the Colony and have been interviewing all kinds of persons Indians and Officials. It is expected his visit might be able to unite the two parties of the Indians into one, regarding the question of retention of the election system for the Fiji Legislative Council, as against the proposal of the Fiji Government to replace it by nomination.

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Note.—Prof. Roxroy is held in high esteem by his many clients. He is the oldest and best known astrologer on the Continent and has been practising at the same address for upwards of 20 years. His reliability may be judged by the fact that all of his work for which he makes a charge is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Bowler Gover raises hands—umpire makes appropriate signal—and MUSHTAQ ALI, All-India batsman, is out to low catch by F. R. Brown (Surrey) at the Oval, He scored 141. The Indians' second wicket partnership of 217 was a record for this tour.

Bannerji, the Indian fast bowler, in action at the Oval.

WILL VIZZY STAND DOWN?

By B. J. Evans writes in "Star" in air mail week:—

India do not start on their Test Match campaign very happily. It seems that even the camaraderie of cricket cannot join together the races of that vast country. Having lived in the East for six years, I did not think it could.

The best cricket out there is the Quandrangular Tournament, when Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees meet in "needle" rivalry.

Let us hope this is the end of the trouble. Amar Singh tells us there are no grounds for the rumour that he may not play on Saturday. So all that remains now is for India to be represented by their best possible team.

This would involve the captain standing down. I doubt whether he will do that, though he has a precedent. The Maharaja of Porbandar, skipper of the last touring side, did so.

At the Oval, I noticed that, whenever the attack was in a tangle, the Maharaj Kumar consulted C. K. Nayudu before changing his bowling. So why not let Nayudu lead and make room for Banerjee, who would otherwise be left out?

My idea of the strongest eleven is: D. D. Hindlekar, V. M. Merchant, Mushtaq Ali, C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, L. P. Jai, Amar Singh, Jehangir Khan, C. S. Nayudu, S. Banerjee, Mohamed Nissar.

I presume that when the King asked "Vizzy" if he was actually playing the team he did so, because in tennis teams, you get non-playing captains. Perhaps the King might have remembered that the Maharaja of Porbunder that last Indian captain did not play.

The King expressed regret to the Indian players for not being able to visit the Lord's for the Test match between England and India because, as he said, he was still in mourning.

Rs. 3,000
PROFESSION
COMPETITION
Entry Coupon Page 43

Rush On Finals' Day

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 4.

Attraction has reached its summit for the finals' day to-day at Wimbledon. Many hundreds spent all-night outside the grounds playing bridge and singing. By 7 a.m. more than a thousand queued up. Many will be far too sleepy to appreciate the contests.

CHINESE OLYMPIC TEAM TO PLAY IN BOMBAY

Football fans in Bombay will be delighted to learn that the Chinese Olympic Team which is on its way to Berlin to participate in the Olympic Games will play one match in Bombay before they sail.

They arrive in Bombay on Wednesday morning at 8-45 by the Calcutta Mail and play all Bombay the same evening at the Cooperage.

It is understood that the Western India Football Association Limited in conjunction with the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association are arranging a dinner at Taj Mahal Hotel in their honour the same night.

A great reception awaits the Chinese players on their arrival here.

CHINESE TEAM DRAW WITH INDIA

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A large crowd saw the Chinese Football team play a draw game with India, each side scoring one goal.—A. P.

MISS JACOBS BEAT MRS. SPERLING

Wimbledon Women's Singles Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 4.

At the Wimbledon Champion Women's Singles Final, Miss Jacobs beat Mrs. Sperling 6—2; 4—6; 7—5.

INDIAN CRICKETERS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

"I HAVE NOT MISSED A SINGLE MATCH" SAYS INDIAN CAPTAIN

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 27.
(By Air Mail.)

We had hoped that our prayers were going to be answered and that the sun which had shone beautifully in the early part of the week would continue to blazon out in all his glory for to-day's great battle of the willows between All-India and England.

However, misfortunes seem to haunt the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram and his men who will take the field three hours hence. L. P. Jai who had recovered sufficiently last week to give a good account of himself against the Surrey County, will now not be available owing to sprained ankle, and the Indian captain at this minute must be brooding over as to who should stand down, from the twelve that he and his co-selector, the Manager, have elected for the first Test. Nayudu (C.K.) Wazir Ali, Mahomed Nissar, Mustaq Ali, Amar Singh, Jehangir Khan Hindlekar, Merchant are to-day's certainties, and the problem of selecting the other four is somewhat acute one. Bannerjee, from his record, has proved himself worthy of a place as a fast bowler as well as a good bat who could be trusted to pull the game out of fire in times of crisis by being a reliable partner to his stolid mate. C. S. Naidu has been flown to London specially as a googly bowler and to-day's wicket at Lord's is the type on which he would love to bowl for the whole day. Palia is another left-hand bowler who will say, justifiably, that he should be included in the team as he is another spin bowler to whose liking the rains have done the damage at the Lord's. The only player who has not distinguished himself, I regret to say is the Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram, the Captain. Has he special qualifications to be in the team to-day? Looking impersonally, it seems that if India is to win the first Test, she cannot avoid selecting players on their merits. Naturally, the Indian captain will have to stand down if it is the game that matters and not any individual.

HOW TO WIN IT.

However, at the time of writing there is no indication that the Maharaj Kumar will stand down. It means, as the wicket is soaked, with water, after almost twenty-four hours of rains, the Maharaj Kumar will use more spin bowlers and thus Bannerjee will be left out. I am very sorry that his ambition to appear in the first Test in England should be thus checkmated by the cruel fate of weather so depressing to a fast bowler. He has so far given an excellent account of himself and even, I believe, on to-day's wicket he would be playing with all his might against Verity, Gover and Robbins. I wish India wins the toss, because that will decide half the battle. The game is anybody's whoever wins the toss. The Lord's wicket is known to be treacherous, and it is worse still because of the rains. I was discussing the prospects of India winning any of the Tests. It was pointed out to me that India should adopt the method which South Africa adopted last year. The Indian Eleven should concentrate to win at least one Test; that is the first Test and then should devote themselves to play for a draw in the next two games. If that is to be achieved, the Maharaj Kumar should make a sporting gesture to India and stand down in to-day's game so that on Tuesday evening we would know that India has not lost the first Test but has won it.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

As I wrote to you on last Wednesday, this has been a week of social events for the Indian team. On Wednesday, they had lunch in the House of Commons. I need hardly refer to it in this dispatch since by now you must have had cabled news of the speeches made by the Prime Minister and others. I shall therefore convey to you what may be called a back door. chat. I met some of the players after the luncheon. Some of them were vastly impressed by all that they saw in the two Houses of Parliament. Some of them were not at all impressed with the pomp and splendour that they witnessed in the House of Lords when they saw the Marquess of Willingdon taking the oath in that august body. One of them, who had visited the Simla and Delhi Houses of the Central Legislatures was definitely of the opinion that the Houses of Parliament are primitive institutions to accommodate members in the modern age. He said if he were the Dictator of England, the first thing that he would do is to demolish the two Houses to erect anew, suitable to modern needs. There is some sense in what he said.

AT 10 DOWNING STREET.

When the Indian cricketers visited No. 10 Downing Street, there was dead silence, as if they were dominated by the feeling that that was the room from which orders went out to India. But on second thought, they realised that it was an old fashioned sparsely furnished house, with a desk that was as simple as that of a City broker. And out they came to be told by the manager to disperse.

On Thursday they were the guests of the Marquess of Willingdon at a luncheon at the Ritz Hotel. They were pleased to meet the Governor of Bombay Lord Brabourne, who had recently arrived in the country. The players chatted with the Bombay Governor and another ex-Satrap from Simla in a care-free manner. One of the players said it was a strange feeling to talk to the Governor so freely, whereas in India it was so difficult to have any access to the ruling deity. Incidentally, in my previous dispatch I had mentioned that the Indian players were to visit Wimbledon in their national headdress—'Safa' (Turban). However a slight alteration in the programme was made and the India was not represented with 'Safa' as the headdress but with the evening hat at Wimbledon on Thursday.

KING TALKS TO INDIA TEAM.

All these days the Indian players were awaiting the dawn of Friday for yesterday His Majesty received them at Buckingham Palace. The players had made a journey by special cars from their hotel to the Palace and punctually at 12 o'clock His Majesty chatted with them in the Palace Hall. Before meeting the King, the players watched the changing of the Guards, they were greeted by Queen Mary who was in the window of the palace and then they arrived in the Palace Hall. The Marquess of Willingdon introduced the Indian Captain and the Manager of the team to His Majesty, after which the Captain introduced the players to His Majesty. They were all standing in a line and the King chatted with them for a few minutes. The players wore a black tie on a white collar and were in black suit. The King wore the uniform of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Welsh Guards. His Majesty asked every member from which place in India he came. Evidently, His Majesty met the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram for the first time. For, the King asked him if he was actually playing in the team. The Indian Captain said: 'Yes, sir, I have not missed a single match."

NEW HONOUR FOR PROF. DAVAR

Promoted To High Office By Mark Freemasons

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar who has just returned from Europe was, according to the "Freemason" of London of 6th June 1936, promoted to the high dignity of Grand Senior Overseer at the Meeting of Mark Grand Lodge of England held in London early in June. He is thus the first Indian in the District of Bombay to hold this high office among Mark Freemasons.

PROF. S. DAVAR

He is also the first Indian Deputy District Grand Master of Mark Freemasons in the District of Bombay which office he has held for the past three years.

DELEGATES FOR YUVAK PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 2.

Sriyut Mohanlal Pitamberdas Sanghavi—a veteran leader of Dhrangadhra arrived here this morning for the discussion of important problems with Dhrangadhra citizens. It is likely that he will attend the forthcoming Yuvak Parishad.

Messrs. Pranlal Vora—the Secretary to Wadhwan Yuvak Sangh, Chunilal Chudgar and Vadilal Shah are to represent the Yuvak Sangh at the Parishad. Mr. Pranlal Vora has already arrived. Sriyut Ghanshyamlal Oza and Sriyut Bhanushanker Oza are elected from Wadhwan Camp. The whole batch will arrive tomorrow.

Gumasta, Bhadwat and Rajsthani Mandals—all combined will present an address to Sriyut A. Patwardhan, President-elect of the Parishad.

'VARSITY SENATE ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 1.

Shrimati Shardaben Mehta has arrived here and is staying for a couple of days. She then proceeds to Ahmedabad to take part in various conferences.

Voting for the membership of Senate of Bombay University, on behalf of registered graduates, is going on here.

A street in Addis Ababa at the time of the entry of Italians.

EXHORTATION TO YOUTHS

Raise Standard Of Revolt Against Inequality

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

Presiding over the Gujerat-Kathiawar Youth Conference this evening Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, a member of the Congress Working Committee, said:—

"The burden of reconstruction of a New India mainly falls on the youths of to-day who must critically analyse the social system and raise its standard of revolt against all inequality. Youths must try to give their due share in the new world reconstruction which solely depends on their efforts. They must, however, not harbour undue optimism but must put all their ideas into action. They should not divorce thought from action. It is the misfortune of India that even youths talk much without doing any concrete work. Besides political work youths have other fields of social reconstruction to which they must devote themselves."

MEANING OF FREEDOM.

Mr. Patwardhan added:—

"Only in a free India can we turn out hands to the building up of a new social order. Youths, therefore, should take their due share in winning freedom which means the thorough overhaul and change of the present system and not merely the change of administration."

Concluding the President asked the youths to remember the glorious example of the Russian youths who tried to build a new social order by unflinching toil. It was through the travail of youths that a New India would be born.—United Press.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Minister of Local Self-Government will proceed to Simla on July 9, and return by about July 16.

"PROVE YOUR FITNESS"

Ex. M. P. Pleads For Working New Constitution

COIMBATORE, July 3.

An appeal to all progressive political parties to work the new constitution for what it was worth, despite several defects, and too many safeguards was made by Mr. Mardy-Jones, ex-Member of Parliament who acted as Secretary for the Indian Parliamentary Committee.

Addressing a public meeting the speaker traced the history of the constitutional progress of India remarking that the 1935 Act marked the second stage towards Dominion Status. The next five years would be an important period in India's history. He hoped that Indians would not miss the opportunity of proving their fitness for a Parliamentary system of Government.—A.P.

All-India Music Conference In November

(From A Correspondent)
MUZAFFARPUR, July 3.

The Muzaffarpur All-India Music Conference will be held on November 4th to 8th at Muzaffarpur. The Maharaj Dhirajkumar of Dharbhanga has promised his best support. All musicians of repute are being invited. The Local Committee is making all possible arrangements for holding the Conference on a grand scale. The musicians are requested to inform their present addresses immediately.

JAWAHARLAL GREETS AMRAOTI ATHLETES

Wishes Success To Olympic Team

NAGPUR, July 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a message sending his greetings to the members of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti, who are proceeding to Berlin on July 9, to give an exhibition of Indian games and methods of physical culture at the Olympic Games, says:—

"I am glad to learn that a strong contingent of members of the Sri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti under the able guidance of Dr. Shivajirao Patwardhan are proceeding to Europe to give exhibition of Indian games and methods of physical culture. Dr. Patwardhan's institute has achieved great success in India and has helped in directing public attention to the enormous need of our improving the physical condition of our people.

"EUROPE—AHEAD OF US"

Europe is far ahead of us in this respect and we have much to learn from it. But Europe has the advantage of a higher standard of life and National Governments ever seeking to improve the physique and the health of their peoples. We have neither of these important advantages and we cannot have them till we have political freedom but even so, one may not neglect physical culture, and we must take advantage of our national methods, which have stood the long test of time, as well as have such modern methods as are likely to do us good. This work Dr. Patwardhan has made his own and I wish him success."—United Press.

EVIDENCE OF SECURITY & STABILITY

FIGURES THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Total Assets Rs. 80,66,600

SUMMARY of 1935 ACCOUNTS

Total Assets Over	..	Rs. 80,80,000
Life Funds Over	..	Rs. 68,00,000
Premium Income Over		Rs. 22,54,000
Interest Income	..	Rs. 3,16,000
Claims Paid		Rs. 5,75,000

Total Claims paid over Rs. 38,50,000
Total Business in Force Over Rs. 4,42,51,200

TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE Rs. 4,42,51,200

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Our South African Letter

Charge-Sheet Against Administrative Officer

Govt. Appoints Commissioner To Enquire Into Grievances Of Ifakara Indians

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

It was announced some time back in Indian papers that the Union of South Africa has accepted the Government of India's invitation to send out to India a parliamentary delegation, and it is expected to visit India in September next and shall sail back in October, about a month's stay. The personnel of the delegation has also been announced, which will be consisting of several members of the parliament of the Union of South Africa. The news has been well received in India. It is expected that such visits will greatly help the cause of Indians in South Africa by removing many of the misunderstandings, existing between the two countries.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION SUCCESSFUL

A deputation drawn from the Natal Indian Congress raised strong objection before the Select Committee on the Draft Durban Corporation about the proposed Extensive Powers Ordinance, which, had it been allowed to stay, would have made it possible for owners of land to declare in perpetuity that their land shall not be transferred to Indians or to any other class of persons.

Representations were also made by the Agent-General of the Indian Government, if Union of South Africa and as a result of these representations, the clause objected to, was deleted by the Select Committee, which sent its report to the provincial council. The Congress was the only body, which appeared before the Select Committee and its deputation was headed by Mr. A. I. Kajee.

INDIANS REPLACED BY EUROPEANS

In the matter of Indian Harbour Craft Personnel, the position was that about 100 Indian firemen and native deckands were replaced by Europeans and it was further feared that they shall suffer loss of wages. In the representation made it was pointed out that some of them have served from 10 to 25 years and rendered efficient services as firemen and stokers on the tugs and dredgers of the Natal administration at drastically reduced wages, and that any reduction consequent upon their being obliged to accept other appointment would be a distinct hardship. Happily these men are now not suffer in the matter of wages. This news was contained in a telegram received by the Agent-General of the Government of India reading as follows:—"Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Interior has spoken to Mr. O. Pirrow, who has promised that Indian stokers will retain their present wage rates whatever their work. Official confirmation will follow."

ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Durban Indian Branch of the South African Youth Movement celebrated its first anniversary and opening of the headquarters with a social evening at Durban. The programme consisted of musical items both Eastern and Western and indoor games.

Mr. O. S. Hampson, President of the South African Youth Movement praised the work done by the branch.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

A meeting of the Durban branch of the National Council of Women was held a few weeks ago at Durban City Hall to discuss certain questions connected with education, in view of the inquiry into this subject which is being undertaken at present in Natal by a Special Commission. As regards Indian education, it was suggested that primary education for Indians should be made free and compulsory and that more primary schools should be established and provisions be made for separate schools for boys and girls.

DEFENCE OF KENYA INDIANS

At a recent meeting of the Kenya Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Shams-ud-din asked on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Isher Dass, both members being Indians, the following questions on the subject of defence of Kenya.

Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for not appointing an Indian member on the Kenya Defence Inquiry Committee? (a) Is it the intention of the Government, to have local defence force manned entirely by Europeans? (b) Are the local defence forces solely intended for the protection of the European residents of this Colony? (c) Is the safety and protection of the Indian residents of Kenya not the equal concern of the Government, if so, what are the reasons for deliberately excluding Indians from all activities connected with the local defence? (d) Is Government of the opinion that Indians are not fit for military service? (e) Will Government pleased to make a definite and unequivocal pronouncement on this question so that Indians in Kenya may know where they stand with reference to any future defence schemes?

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary replied: "As the Defence Inquiry Committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the reorganisation of the European Defence Force, it was not thought necessary to appoint Indian member to that committee. (a) Non-Europeans are eligible for enrolment in the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. As regards the military forces, when the revised scheme for the utilisation of the European man-power has been approved and brought into operation and its financial effect ascertained, the question of utilising the non-European man-power will receive consideration. (b) The answer is in the negative. (c) the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and as regards the second part, the position is made clear in the answers given to part (a). (d) the answer is in the negative and (e) in view of the answers to the previous questions as answer to this question would appear to be unnecessary.

IFAKARA GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS

At last the Government of Tanganyika has recognised the necessity of an inquiry into the complaints from the Indian merchants of Ifakara. The Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province in whose jurisdiction, the district lies will be deputed to hold independent inquiry on the spot and will take 'Affidavits' if necessary. The inquiry would be commenced as soon as the roads permit the Provincial Commissioner to travel to Ifakara. The grievances of the Indians are said to be varied and serious and are against the 'administrative officer' in charge of the area. The case

(Continued on Page 33.)

No Way Out Of New Reforms

'Prevent Mischief' By Voting For Congress, Pleads Vallabh Pant

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

"The urge for independence is the urge of our hunger. No power on earth—not even armies and guns—can satisfy that. Our countrymen are dying of hunger and our trade and commerce is in a most deplorable condition. But, we cannot improve our condition so long as we are not free.

"How surprising—I will not say 'disgraceful'—it is for us that small neighbouring countries like Persia, Afghanistan and even Bhutan should be free and we, who are 35 crores in number should be in slavery. And the country, where rivers of milk and honey flowed in the past, our countrymen would not get even a square meal a day".

Thus declared Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M. L. A., in inaugurating the Congress Election Campaign for the coming Provincial Legislatures in Cawnpore last night at a largely attended public meeting held in the Tilak Hall. Dr. Jawaharlal Rohatgi presided.

It was one of those stirring speeches that the Pandit delivered to his huge audience—a really inspiring address rarely heard of late in this place.

FREEDOM IS BIRTHRIGHT

"The programme of the Congress", continued Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, "is always drawn up according as times demand it. We have only one ideal before us—freedom is our birthright, and we shall have it. And whatever will be necessary in furtherance of this ideal, the Congress will do so.

"Many things have happened during the past two years since I last addressed you for the Assembly elections. And the most painful and disgraceful of these was the subjugation of Abyssinia by Italy with the help of the weapons of war in its possession.

To-day, the Emperor of Ethiopia is pleading for justice being done unto him. But his entreaties go unheeded, because Italy wants an Empire. And still, the rulers in Europe are crying for peace. They say they want disarmament, they want limitation of armaments and they want tariff restrictions. But all these are things unreal.

SPECIAL FAVOUR TO JEWS

"In Palestine, the country of the Arabs, the Jews are being given special favours by the foreign government there, and the Arabs are being ill-treated in their own land; their rights are being curtailed. The question of our independence is not that of the independence of India alone. And it is the ideal of the Indian National Congress to achieve this independence, so that we might treat other countries as we like. Congressmen have to fight for independence and independence alone".

Drawing a pathetic comparison between the rulers and the ruled (England and India), Pandit Ballabh Pant said:—

"In England, the expenditure only on butter and toast is more than all our food combined. There, 99 men out of every hundred is literate, while in our country, 96 per cent of the populace cannot even sign their own names and con only put thumb impressions, without knowing what thumb impression means. The average age of a European is 50 while that of an Indian only 22. What is the cause of all this? It is foreign domination.

CONGRESS' IDEAL

"And it is the ideal of the Congress to secure this complete independence. It has been fighting the struggle for freedom and has taken the message of freedom to the remotest corner of the country. And hence there is a clash between the Imperialistic Government and the Indian National Congress.

SACRIFICE OF NEHRU FAMILY

"The Congress is putting before ways and means by which you might achieve your goal of independence. The Lucknow Congress was held under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—the Jawaharlal Nehru whose father, whose mother, whose sisters and whose wife gave up their all for the service of the Motherland. And, the Lucknow Session of the Congress was a terror for our opponents. They wanted to deceive the whole world by saying that the Congress was dead. This statement of theirs was believed by the last Assembly elections, when the Congress proved beyond a shadow of doubt what it was. The Bombay and the Lucknow Sessions of the Congress have confirmed it".

After referring to the recent decision of the Government on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the abolition of the Board and drawing a terrible picture of the vast unemployment prevalent in this country, Pandit Pant put before the meeting the Congress programme

NETWORK OF CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

"It is unnecessary for me to put before you the whole of the Congress programme" said he in doing so, "because you know it yourselves. Hoist the National Flag everywhere, enrol Congress members everywhere and bring about a strong network of the Congress organisation. Just now, the Congress has put before you a very simple programme and that is to return Congress candidates in the next elections to the Provincial Legislatures.

"Now arises the question, why the Congress has put forth this programme. The reply is simple. There are only two groups in this country, one wanting to keep India in slavery and the other who want it to be completely free. If you prefer the latter, you have no course left but to support the Congress and to return its candidates.

REFORMS—A LABYRINTH.

"For some time past", went on Pandit Pant referring to the India Act that is going to be thrust upon India against the wish and will of her people, "you have been hearing a lot of talk about some "Reforms" that are coming. And it is said that according to these "Reforms" the provinces will become self-governing. It is nothing but labyrinth from which there is no way out. You can prevent this mischief. And this you can do very easily, without much effort or sacrifice on your part.

The Congress, which went through all the hardships for the sake of the country's freedom, by following in the footsteps of Mahatmaji, to-day wants you to give your vote to the Congress. Will you refuse even this to this great National Organisation? I am sure you certainly will not".

After making passing references to the large number of parties that have cropped up for contesting the seats, Panditji said that there cannot trust without test. Congress is trusted and also tested. So nothing like Congress, whatever all the vested interests and other parties may say to the country.

UPHOLD NATION'S HONOUR

A moving appeal concluded the Pandit's long speech. He reminded his audience about Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, who gave away his precious life in the very city, in the best cause of the nation. Only Congressmen made such terrible sacrifices. In the end, he appealed in the name of revered Lokamanya Tilak, in whose sacred memory this hall had been erected, where he was speaking, to the people to return Congress candidates and uphold the Nation's honour.—United Press.

COMMUNICATIONS BOARD AT KARACHI

Govt. Define Functions Of Advisory Body

KARACHI, July 4.

It is understood that orders have been passed by Government constituting that the Advisory Communications Board has been passed in pursuance of a recent resolution of Government in the P. W. D.

The Board is representative of all districts and various government departments as well as leading commercial bodies of Sind. The functions of the board will be to advise government on the division of roads into classes in accordance with importance and utility, the laying down of standards whereto each class should conform, allocation of funds that may be available from time to time, the policy regarding provincialisation of roads and generally construction of roads and the maintenance and utilisation of various forms of transport.

The board may further suggest new lines of feeder railways or extension of the existing ones to keep pace with the general development of the country and colonisation of new tracts. It may also suggest when necessary, increased facilities for transport of various kinds and also to deal with questions of railroad co-ordination and general matters concerning communications by air and water.—A. P.

LANDSLIP ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY

SIMLA, July 3.

Due to heavy rains there was a landslip on the Kalka-Simla railway between Numa and Dharampur.

Two wagons were derailed early this morning blocking traffic. The transhipment of passengers has been arranged and through-traffic is expected to be resumed soon.

Both rail motors and mail trains arrived at Simla to-day late.—A.P.

32,029 ENROLLED IN MADRAS

MADRAS: July 3.

To-day is the closing date for the enrolment of voters for the Madras Assembly in the city under the literary test. The number of voters so far enrolled is 32,029.

On the 10th June last, till which date the receipt of applications was fixed, the applicants enrolled numbered 29,350.—United Press.

India Must Build Up Sound Research Organisation

But Sir Frank Holds No Prospect Of Financial Help From Central Govt.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"In present circumstances I cannot hold out any prospect of funds being available from the Government of India to do much more than carry on this organisation and develop the researches we ourselves are undertaking. Substantial inroads on sources of income hitherto central are to be made for the benefit of the provinces in the future, and I should like to think that a part of this stream will find its way through the new provincial Governments to industrial research. Under the new constitution, they will be, as they are at present, responsible, except in special cases, for the development of industries."

These observations were made by the Hon. Sir Frank Noyce in addressing the Advisory Board of the Industrial Research Council to-day. "When I say that industrial research in India is a subject in which I take a deep personal interest, you may well retort that this is no more than you have a right to expect from the Member of the Government of India in charge of the Industries Portfolio."

Sir Frank went on, "With such a retort I should find myself in complete agreement and should proceed to explain that my experience in that capacity during the last four years has strengthened the conviction I have entertained since my first connexion with the great industries of this country which began some twenty years ago, when I was Secretary to the Indian Cotton Committee, that it is essential in the acute competitive conditions of the modern world that India should build up a sound research organisation.

"NOT A SLAVISH COPY"

I have used the words "to build up a sound organisation" advisedly. We must not expect by Government action or in any other way, to obtain at once all that we need for the performance of functions which are vital to India's industrial development. It is our business to set ourselves to the task of building up, slowly and labouriously perhaps but steadily, on firm foundations an organisation which is not a slavish copy of anything that exists elsewhere but is adapted to the special needs of India and the circumstances that exist in this country.

The first annual report of the Industrial Research Bureau which is now before you shows, I venture to think, that we have made a good beginning and that there is justification for satisfaction with the progress made during the last year. Since you last met, the Research Branch of the Government Test House has been organised, that is to say, staff has been recruited, apparatus and machinery, some of it specially designed to meet our requirements, has been bought and installed and a beginning made on each of the items included in our research programme.

SERIES OF BULLETINS

The Government of India have decided that the Industrial Research Bureau should issue a series of "Bulletins of Indian Industrial Research". Exactly what should be published in this series is one of the subjects included in your agenda and I do not wish to anticipate your conclusions. The first two bulletins of the series which have recently been published and circulated to you, are based on views that you expressed at your first session.

Bulletin No. 1 is a bibliography of Indian industrial publications. This has been carried out in great detail and it will probably come as a surprise to many of you that there is so much material available.

The second bulletin is Mr. Dixon's survey of the Indian Glass Industry, also undertaken at your suggestion.

The third pamphlet, which is before you only in proof form, is a paper on copper annealing by Mr. Gilmore. This will be published shortly.

As I have said, we have been grappling with our problems only for a year and it is natural that, in the early stages of an organisation such as ours, there should be many precedents to lay down and many differences of opinion to be resolved.

I look forward to meeting you to-morrow afternoon and will now leave you to your deliberations to which I wish all success.—A.P.

A feature of the Ashadi Ekadashi celebrations in Bombay this year was the gathering of **Hindustani Bhayyas in their thousands in front of the Vithoba Temple at Vadala, performing "Bhajan."**

"AGITATE AND ORGANISE"

Bhavnagar Protest Against Matric "Massacre"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 2.

A few days ago a pamphlet was published by the Youth League exposing the Bombay University and its working, and asking students to organize themselves and agitate for their rights. A mass-meeting of students was held on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Youth League, Mr. Harbhai Trivedi, Principal Daxinamurti Bhuvan, presiding.

INSPIRING MESSAGES.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Dolatrai Vakil which expressed emphatic protest against the Matric "Slaughter", and supported the charter of rights which was published in Bombay.

Mr. Laxmidas Dani the General Secretary supporting the resolution deplored the absence of professors and teachers.

CENSURE THE SENATE.

Resolutions were also passed condemning the senators who have signed the motion of censure against Prof. Shah and others and congratulating Shrimati Shardaben and others for their solid support to the students movement.

CONVENE PRESIDENCY CONFERENCE.

Another resolution was passed supporting the move of calling Bombay Presidency Students' Conference.

Messrs. Shukla, Bhogilal Gandhi, Prabhuram and others also spoke in the meeting, on behalf of the students.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE PARLEYS

Will Begin At Simla On July 15

SIMLA, July 4.

Preliminaries in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade negotiations are being gone through by the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, Secretary to the Commerce Department, who had been to Bombay and discussed the Indian problems with the representatives of the Indian Cotton Industry returned to Simla. He will begin discussions on Monday with the representatives of Indian Industrise and trade.

A provisional date for commencing negotiations with the Japanese representatives has been fixed for July 15. In the meanwhile, it is expected, notes will be exchanged between Mr. Stewart and the Head of the Japanese representatives, regarding the agenda of discussions.

It is not yet known what particular items the Government of India would like to include in the agenda.—United Press.

Hubli Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, July 4.

It is reliably understood that a resolution regarding the present Chief Officer of the Municipality will be considered and decided in the general meeting to be held on Monday next.

Also it is understood a councillor has given notice of an amendment adding to the substantive resolution words "That Government be requested to lend one of its most suitable and experienced officer of the rank of Deputy District Collector for a period of three years in the first instant".

The Football Association has made a donation of £9,009 to the King George V National Memorial Fund which now amounts to £139,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Holiday In American Markets

BULLION BETTER AND GRAINS STEADY

BOMBAY, July 4

On Saturday, cross rates ruled quietly steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market and Stock Exchange were closed to-day. Liverpool cotton ruled firm.

BULLION HIGHER

London gold and silver ruled a shade higher.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady. Linseed was unchanged. Jute was better.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 4

Previous closing	11.70
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 4

Previous closing	6.32
To-day's opening	6.36
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.37
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 215-8-0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.61/11.60) closed
December (11.63/11.62) closed
January (11.63/11.62) closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.73) 6.77
American October (6.32) 6.37
Egyptian July (9.43) 9.50
Egyptian October (9.35) 9.41

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 4

There was no business at night on account of the moon eclipse.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.—
Calcutta July/Aug. per cwt. nominal 6/7 1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.—
Bombay July/Aug. per cwt. nominal 6/4 1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.—
Karachi July/Aug. per cwt. nominal 6/4 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 3/4

SEEDS.

London, July 3.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton July paid	£11/3/9
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£13/0/0
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£13/7/6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£13/0/0
Castorseed Bombay C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£12/15/0

EXCHANGES.

London, July 3.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02 3/16
Paris	75.73
Berlin	12.43
Madrid	36.56
Amsterdam	7.36 1/4
Brussels	29.69 1/2
Milan	63.75
Berne	15.33 1/2
Prague	120.87

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7 3/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 4

Previous closing	5.02 7/32
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 4

Previous closing	5.02 3/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/8
To-day's closing	5.02 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 4

Previous closing	75.73
To-day's opening	75.71
To-day's closing	75.73
Difference	nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/8 and then eased to 5.02 1/16 with no further wide movements.

Franc opened at 75.71 and then appreciated to 75.69 on scattered buying but subsequently slid back to 75.73 on the lack of support.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 4

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/8d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 4

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-11) £6-19-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 4

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 4

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.72 1/4)	5.71 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.93)	37.94
Berlin on Bombay (0.94)	0.94 1/8
London on Milan (63.75)	63.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32)	1-2 13/32
London Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 4

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/6, 48/7 and 48/9. The market was very quiet and featureless in the absence of any important developments abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 48/5, 48/6 and 48/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5/3 and 34/5/3. Trading was listless owing to the lack of speculative interest with hardly any important movement. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5/3 and 34/5/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 73 3/8 and October 73 3/4. The market was fairly active on scattered buying influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 4

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as following.

METALS

Tin (£175 buyers £175 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Lead (£15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/4 to £41 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron. (£79) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought and sold. China sold. Small offering. Market quiet."

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 13/16 paid) £17 sellers
Dunlop June (£21) £21 sellers
Lightning June (£19) £19 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 paid and buyers) closed
Forward (7 13/16 paid and sellers) closed

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£13 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 15/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 4

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 8 6
Wheat May 1937	4 11 6
Linseed September	7 10 6
Linseed May 1937	7 5 6

The market was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 4

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 4

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 3.

Spot	19 3/8
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/18/11

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 3-7-36	7057000	4354000
Receipts yesterday 3-7-36	5000	3000
Exports to date 1935-36	6125000	4884000
Stock at Ports 3-7-36	1374000	1223000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-7-36	1331000	181000
Stock at Liverpool 3-7-36	716000	647000
Visible Supply 3-7-36	3736000	3580000
Quantity in sight 3-7-36	12311000	7993000
Quantity out of sight 3-7-36	11681000	9731000

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Large Credit Turnover

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 4

Money Market: Among factors keeping interest alive during the week were large credit turnover owing to halfyear settlement and dividend disbursements amounting over 45 and three quarters million sterling.

The Bank of England bought gold of the value of six and threequarters million at old mint price as cover against expanding note circulation. Bankers clearing house handled cheques of 21 million sterling against normal 900,000 while discount brokers finished the week fully satisfied at their allotment of treasury bills at the average rate which is above expectations.

Commodities were quiet. United States markets were closed.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Higher But Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, July 4

Jutes ruled steady and remained unchanged. Coals attracted almost all attention of the bazar operators and a fairly large volume of business took place at higher levels. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, engineering shares continued as usual while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 99/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/7.

Bank: Reserve Bank 133/12.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram 72; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 100/8.

Coals: Burrakur 13/6; Equitable 30/14; Naztra 6/6; New Manbhoom 59; Samla Colliery 1/3; Seebpore 10/10 premium; Sendra 11/15; South Karanpura 4/4; Standard 33/4.

Jutes: Birla ordy 13/6; Howrah 47/9; India 250 small lot; Kamarhatty 485; Kanknarrah 389; Kinnison 528 small lot; National 21 small lot; Reliance 65/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/9; Upper Ganges Elec 12/12; Arthur Butler ordy 16/8; Bengal Iron 6/1; Britannia Building and Iron 3/9; Indian Galvanizing 11/4; Indian Iron and Steel 9/11; Indian Steel and Wire products ordy 101/4; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 25/8; Kumardhubi Engineering 3/5; Concord of India Insurance 9/2 premium small lots; Kalimpong Ropeway 10/14; Walford Transport 2/2; Bengal Paper ordy 112/4.

Sugars: Dyer Meakin (Burma) 41; Rohtas pref 140; Champaran (new issue) 17/12; Bateli Tea 4/14.

Debentures: Three and a half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Improvement Trust 104/8; Three and three fourth 1935/65 Calcutta Port Trust 108/4.—A. P.

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST

CALCUTTA, July 4

The following is preliminary Jute forecast for four districts of Bengal and Behar 1936. Midnapore 4,000 acres against 3,000 last year; Rajshahi 87,500 against 75,000 (revised) Dinajpur 63,000 against 55,500 (revised) Dacca 264,000 against 235,000, Bihar 181,000 against 128,400.—A. P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 3.

July	72 3/4d.
October	73 1/8d.
December	72 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 3.

July	1.00 3/4c.
September	1.01 3/8c.
December	1.02 1/2c.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 3.

September	2.81+01
December	2.68+03
January	2.47
May	2.48+01

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 4.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers	£36-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£37-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£41-5-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-10-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39-4-0

Tone: Firm.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 4.

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 215 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened as expected. There was scattered realising which depressed prices to Rs. 214/8 but under short covering and scattered buying prices advanced to Rs. 215/8, and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 224. The undertone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened 4 points higher and later on was quoted 6 points up. There was improved buying in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	224	8	0
Broach A/M	215	8	0
Oomra July	206	0	0
Oomra D/J	194	12	0
Bengal July	188	0	0
Bengal D/J	158	4	0

MONEY EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 4.

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/4
Banks selling T T	264 3/4
Banks buying T T	262 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	569
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 3rd instant	5.62 1/4
Japan/London 4th instant	3/2 1/16
Java/London 4th instant	9.32 1/2
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/5 9/16
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 9/8
London/Paris 3rd instant	75.73
London/Belgium 3rd instant	29.09 1/2
London/Switzerland 3rd instant	15.33 1/2
London/Berlin 3rd instant	12.43
London/Stockholm 3rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 3rd instant	5.62 3/16
London/Amsterdam 3rd instant	7.36 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 2nd instant	86-19-1
Gold 3rd instant	86-18-11
Silver London Ready 2nd instant	19 1/2
3rd instant	19 3/8
Silver London Forward 2nd instant	19 9/16
3rd instant	19 7/16
Silver New York Ready 2nd instant	45
3rd instant	45
London Discount 3 Mos 2nd instant	11/16 p.c.
3rd instant	11/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 2nd instant	3/4 p.c.
3rd instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	1/2 p.c.
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos	
Tone:—Easy	

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd July	8,688
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,885,963
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,352,064
Increase	533,899

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

Active Buying In Burma And Power

STEELS AND MILLS QUIET

BOMBAY: July 4.

As pointed out yesterday, there was again active buying to-day in Bombay-Burma and Tata Power Shares.

Investors and a group of Operators were in favour of Burma, Power and Bellapur Shares. Mention of this was made some days ago and these operators are bidding up prices.

Tata Steel and Cotton Mill Shares remained neglected and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. On the whole the tone of the market was good with scarcity of sellers.

The general feeling continues bullish and Bulls are buying confidently hoping for higher prices. Money is cheap and Bulls having a upper hand are likely to realise their prices. But the market is becoming unhealthy and we believe it is subject to sudden set-back.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	685 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	147 8
100	Central India	251 4
100	Colaba	136 4
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	191 4
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	53 12
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	225 10
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	81 4
100	New Great	121 4
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	33 4
1000	Sholapur	1775 0
50	Simplex	68 12
100	Swadeshi	178 12
100	Swan	86 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115 0
25-50	Central	35 14
500	Imperial	1588 14
125-500	Imp. Conty.	391 4
50-100	India	133 8
100	Reserve Bank	134 8
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS

10	Bundi	37 12
160	Gwalior	132 0
100	Indian	543 12
40	Katni Defd.	2350 0
100	Katni Ord.	398 12
75	Okha	288 12
10	Punjab	26 14
100	Shahabad	510 0
70	United	148 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	46 8
200	Oriental	5025 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	176 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1677 8
10	Ajmer	13 12
50	Bom. Tram	160 0
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1662 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	917 8
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dhond Baramati	102 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandesa Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 4.

Century 145 147 146 148 147
Bom. Dyeing 678 677 680 676 685
Kohinoor 222 225 224 225
Central India 245 246 243 251
New Great 120 121
Simplex 68 69
Swadeshi 175 180 178
Bundi 38 37/10 37/12
J. Cement 545 540 545 541 542 537 540
Punjab 27 26/14
Shahabad 515 519 516 520 515
Andhra 1665 1678 1675 1680 1677
Tata Hydro 179 179/6
Tata Power 1645 1653 1648 1652 1656 1667 1660 1662
Tram Ord. 160
T. Steel Dfd. 737 741 738 743 740 742
T. Steel Ord. 183/8 184 183/8 184/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163/4 163/8
Bellapur 206 210 208 211 210 216
B. Steam 306 310
B. Burma 477 483 480 495 492 495

100	Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	39 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	742 8
30	Tata Steel Ord	184 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	236 4
50	Belapur Sugar	216 4
250	Bombay Steam	310 10
125	Bombay Burma	495 0
50	Bombay Burma Con.	167 8
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	5-8-3
50	Bombay Telephone	121 0
100	Indian Bleaching	120 10
100	Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000	Port Canning	573 12
15	Scindia	19 4
30	Premier Construction	86 0
25	Tata Oil	18 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1600 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 3.

Broach J/A Op. 224 3/4; Highest 224 3/4; Lowest 223; Closing 223 1/2.
Broach A/M 1937 Op. 214 1/2; Highest 215; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 214 3/4.
Oomra July Op. 205 1/2; Highest 205 3/4; Lowest 205 1/2; Closing 205 3/4.
Oomra D/J Op. 191 1/2; Highest 191 1/2; Lowest 191 1/2; Closing 191 1/2.
Bengal July Op. 188 3/4; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 187 3/4; Closing 187 3/4.
Bengal D/J Op. 157 1/2; Highest 157 1/2; Lowest 157 1/2; Closing 157 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 7.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 103/10
3 per cent 1941 104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/4
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/0
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 110
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131
6 per cent K P T 1956 131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99/3 declined to Rs. 99/1 to closed at Rs. 99/2. The market was steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 4.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 2d. to £6-18-11 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 75.73. Dollar Sterling Exchange was quoted at 5.02 7/32. London silver declined 1/8d. to 19 3/8d. Montreal Silver futures were 10 to 25 points down and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1.2 3/8.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a scattered business. Gold market was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 5 8
Ashad delivery	34 5 6
Shrawan delivery	34 5 6

SILVER.

Ready	48 6 6
Ashad delivery	48 7 0
Shrawan delivery	48 9 6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, July 3

July	44.65—16
September	44.70—15
December	45.00—25

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 4

Bar gold valued at Rs. 48,35,870 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America for the week ending to-day. The total quantity of gold exported since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,74,75,08,227.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 1

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. state that lower prices attracted some speculative enquiry and buying from the Indian Bazaars but the demand from the latter was less in evidence and the week's decline was largely due to lack of support. The Indian Bazaars were rather inclined to resell and likewise speculators, but Chinese sales were on a small scale. The reviews adds that the tone is uncertain and although the present level may not encourage sellers, any improvement seems dependent upon the revival of the demand from the Indian Bazaars."—Reuter

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct 156 Jan 127 at Cross Rate 5.62 7/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug 224—Liverpool July 6.24 Rs. 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1937 215 Liverpool May 6.19 Rs. 54 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M 1937 215—New York May 11.80 Rs. 46 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.62 7/32.

OSAKA SAMPIN

	Osaka July 1
July	585.00 x 10
October	191.20 x 20
January	200.40 x 20

Baroda To Extern Dr. Sumant?

Price For Service Of People

Ex-Palace Physician And State Servant May Be Declared Outsider

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, July 2.

There is an attempt to treat Dr. Sumant Mehta, the President of the Baroda State Prajamandal, as an inhabitant of Ahmedabad, while as a matter of fact his family has been residing in Baroda State for nearly 60 years. His Father was Palace Physician and Dr. Sumant succeeded him in the service in the medical department and worked as Palace Physician and afterwards sometimes as Sanitary Commissioner till 1922, and since he retired from State Service he has been working in the cause of State subjects.

For purposes of State service persons residing for a year in Baroda are treated as Baroda State subjects, yet it is surprising that the Deputy Police Superintendent of Baroda should have described him as an inhabitant of Ahmedabad, now residing in Baroda in the prohibitory notice served on him. It seems the object is to enable the authorities to extern him as an outsider.

BARODA BAN: TRIBUTE TO PRAJA MANDAL

States People's Leaders Show Statesmanship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following statement on the present situation in Baroda:—

On behalf of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference I went to Baroda on Tuesday last to study the situation created by the notices issued by the Baroda authorities on several workers of the Praja Mandal asking them not to address meetings and publish bulletins.

The authorities further went to the limit of serving a similar notice on Dr. Sumant Mehta, the President of the Baroda Praja Mandal Conference, asking him to furnish in advance a copy of the speech that he would deliver at the protest meeting which was proposed to be held on Tuesday evening.

LEADERS' COOL COURAGE

I saw the leaders of the Praja Mandal and learnt that the proposed protest meeting was postponed pending the result of the discussions that were going on between the Baroda authorities and the representatives of the people. I had discussions with the Baroda leaders on the whole situation. One can easily appreciate the wisdom and strength of mind of the leaders in postponing the protest meeting, although they were aware that such a step may create a misunderstanding in certain quarters. Thus the leaders of Baroda Praja Mandal have handled the situation with a cool mind and allowed the main issues, to be scrutinized, studied and discussed by the authorities, on their own merits, free from any excitement that must otherwise have been created by immediately responding to the challenge thrown at the protest meeting.

ARBITRARY ENCROACHMENT

The form and substance of the notices betray the fears and prejudices of the Baroda authorities about the growing strength and influence of the Praja Mandal. They aim at suppressing by executive and police methods the constitutional movement of the Praja Mandal.

However, the firmness of Baroda leaders to take all necessary steps to get rid of this sort of arbitrary encroachment on their elementary rights and the daily increasing sympathy and support that have been extended to the Mandal not only from the Baroda State, but also from outside, have created a situation that the higher authorities in the State can no longer ignore.

THE WRONG EFFECT

The official circles realise, contrary to their expectations, that the said notices, have, instead of suppressing the proposed agricultural inquiry, given an indication of the seriousness of the problems of the agriculturists of the Baroda State to the public mind. In order to save their prestige they are now trying to cover their original whim with a shadow of statesmanship and are arguing about the possibility of a distant no-tax campaign resulting from the proposed inquiry. The report about their move to demand undertakings from the workers that they neither propose to encourage nor will they work for the no-tax campaign is evidently a face-saving device that hardly does credit to the Baroda Government. The move reminds one of the Ordinance days in British India. Such unconvincing and provocative methods will only create a feeling of distrust and mar the good relations existing between the ruler and the ruled in the State.

REPRESSION, NO REMEDY

I trust Sir Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, will respond to the spirit of co-operation maintained by the Praja Mandal. One can rightly expect from a State like Baroda fullest co-operation in the task of solving the problems of the agriculturists of the State. Indeed suppression of the agricultural inquiry and a policy of repression will no longer help them in solving an important question which has occupied the mind of the whole country to-day.

CONGRESS SUPPORT TO PRAJAMANDAL

Fundamental Rights Of State's People Must Be Safeguarded

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: July 3.

News from Baroda indicates that negotiations are progressing between the popular workers and officials. With Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar at the helm of affairs there is every hope of an honourable settlement.

The untimely publication of a local weekly "Sayaji Vijaya" and the crushing rejoinder of the general secretary of the Prajamandal has let the cat out of the bag and the crux of the whole problem rests on propaganda for reduction in land revenue.

Local Congressmen are taking interest in the Prajamandal affairs and the States' People's Conference at Karachi may be expected to do some constructive spadework.

In my yesterday's interview with Dr. Sumant he did not wish to say anything so long as peace negotiations are progressing, but assured me that the fundamental rights of citizenship will be preserved.

It is the general public opinion here that the organisers of Baroda State Prajamandal should try to maintain anyhow the fundamental rights when they are receiving active sympathy and support from Congressmen of the whole of Bombay Presidency especially Bombay and Ahmedabad.

While writing this, I have come to know that Mr. Manishanker Trivedi had been here to review the whole matter and to place the same before the Karachi Conference.

Punjab Prepares For Election Fight

Congressmen In Conference Plan Ways And Means To Strengthen Organisation

LAHORE, July 4.

More than a hundred Congress workers, hailing from different districts of the Punjab, met in conference at Lajpatrai Hall to-day, when ways and means for fighting the forthcoming elections on behalf of the Congress were discussed.

Dr. Satyapal presiding deplored the general inactivity of Congressmen in this respect, while every other party had already started election campaigns. He also appealed for funds and enrolment of Congress members.

In the course of the discussion which lasted for four hours, various suggestions were made including the starting of a Congress newspaper the creation of a central fund for election purposes and holding of conferences.

Finally, resolutions were passed appealing for enrolment of 62,000 members being Punjab's quota and Rs. 25,000 for strengthening Congress activities in the Province, regretting the communal atmosphere in the Province and appealing to the people to support Congress candidates and hold rural conferences.—A. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

Parliamentary Committee's Nominees

WARDHA, July 4.

The Board of the Parliamentary Committee has nominated the following as candidates for the coming Council of State elections:

BOMBAY: Raja Bahadur Govindlal Bansilal;

MADRAS: Mr. Vellingiri Goundar, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Seth Girdhardas Narayandass;

BERAR: Mr. Brijlal Biyani.

The President is authorised to deal with the recommendations of the Provincial Committees to be received hereafter. The Parliamentary Committee is likely to issue an appeal in connection with the forthcoming elections.

The Labour sub-committee also has transacted business at Wardha and Mr. Kirpalani and Mr. Narasingam have left.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is leaving for Cawnpore to-day.—A. P.

TEST OF BRITISH RIGHTS

Demand For Immediate Release Of Indian

TOKIO, July 4

The British Ambassador has asked for the immediate release of the Indian jeweller recently arrested in Manchukuo.

The case is apparently regarded as a test of British extra-territoriality rights in Manchukuo following a statement by the Manchukuo Foreign Minister, Chang Yen Ching that extra-territoriality is now regarded as unnecessary and has, therefore, been abolished.

The treaty providing for Japan's gradual renunciation of her extra-territorial rights in Manchukuo was signed on July 10.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN MADRAS

Deputy President's Move In Council

MADRAS, July 4.

A resolution requesting the Government to set apart immediately, from the revenues of the Province, at least ten lakhs of rupees for the purpose of giving relief to the unemployed in the City and the Presidency, has been given notice of by Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council for the ensuing session commencing on August 27.

He has also given notice of the resolution that the Government of India be requested to train at least 50 per cent. adults of this Presidency in army, navy and air forces. —United Press.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL

Poona Sanatanists Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 4.

A well-attended meeting of the local Sanatanists was held at the Sameshwar temple last night. Shree Sankaracharya Shirolkar of the Sankeshwar Peeth was in the chair.

On a motion of Vaidya Kavade seconded by Mr. Lavate, the meeting passed a resolution opposing Dr. Bhagwandas Bill for validating inter-caste marriages, Rao Bahadur Raja's Anti-Untouchability Bill, Dr. Deshmukh's Bill for Property rights of Indian women and Sarda Act Amendment Bill—all now before the Assembly.

At its meeting held last evening, the Poona City Municipality negatived by an overwhelming majority of 24 votes to 9, the proposition to impose an annual tax of Re. 1 per bicycle, on the cycles in the city.

Great relief is felt at this decision of the municipality as the proposed tax would have been a tax on the necessity of the poor and not the luxury of the rich people.

OUR SHORT STORY

MEENA

(By S. FAREED JAFRI)

Whenever Meena went out for a stroll, she used to drop a few small coins before a beggar. This had become almost a second nature with her. She believed that a few words uttered by the coarse lips of the beggar will ensure her happiness in life.

One day she went out for a long walk but did not meet any beggar. Disapppointed, she was returning home, when she was accosted by a young man who politely offered her a beautiful bouquet of roses and requested her to buy it. Meena stopped and looked at the young man meditating if he really belonged to the class of the flower-vendors. Her doubts became stronger as she scanned the young man wearing a torn and dirty Gandhi cap, a tattered black serge coat, a thread-bare shirt, a dhoti in rags, a white canvas shoe in the last stages of wear. She felt the young man had seen better days and was forced by circumstances to take to flower selling. Nobility and bygone affluence spoke through his dignified bearing. Meena was considerably moved by what she saw before her. She extended her hand, took the bouquet, and without enquiring for its price she placed a five rupee note in the hand of the young man. She departed, without waiting even for the formality of thanks. Returning home, she felt an inner satisfaction that she had helped a young man. She placed the bouquet in the drawing room and busied herself with her usual household work.

The day passed. Meena was anxiously waiting for her husband. As night fell she was deeply worried. Her husband was never so late in returning home and she became a prey to vexatious apprehensions. Late in the night, while servants were out to look after Krishna, he entered the house panting and dropped on his bed.

Meena was so beset with anxiety that she did not mind the heat of the room and remained indoors holding her head with both hands and casting her eyes below her feet. The loud thud with which Krishna fell on the bed, alarmed her and she madly ran in the direction of the sound. She met with another shock when she found Krishna sullen and silent. Breaking her dumb founded silence atlast she spoke, "Where had you been, dear? I was awfully worried waiting for yo". All the servants have gone out to look for you."

Krishna heaved a deep sigh and did not speak. A cold shiver ran through Meena, despite her desperate effort to control herself. She began to weep. Madly clutching the hands of Krishna she stared into his face with wet eyes. Krishna was still silent, but a big drop escaped his eyes and fell into the open lips of Meena. The drop found its way into her gullet and its burning chillness unnerved her. In broken accents she addressed her dear husband again: "What has happened to you, dear! What is the trouble? Will you not speak to me? Will you not let me share your sorrows?"

Krishna was awakened atlast and faltered out: "I have been discharged from my service."

"Why? The reason?"

"The company has been bought by Seth Kramchand and he wants to have his own man as manager.

"Then you are unemployed!" Big drops rolled round her rosy cheeks. She raised herself with effort and placed her arms around her dear husband.

"Then why should you be so perturbed, dear. You will get another job and till then we are not going to starve. Do you think that I have not saved anything during your two and a half years' service? Cheer up, dear. So long as Meena lives, her husband can not suffer."

"But, Meena! I have my own responsibilities. If I am unable to serve your needs I will commit suicide."

"And you will leave me a living dead! This is a strange notion of companionship. Why, my needs! You will be thinking that Meena is a graduate. She is trained in the English school atmosphere and western mode of living. She breathes in fashionable society. You will not now be able to give her costly sarees and glittering jewellery. But just think for a moment! If Meena were enamoured of these worldly trappings, your two hundred rupees would not have quenched her thirst. You would have faced misery long ago. When I loved you first, you know what my parents said. But I loved you and did not love riches and wealth. You were pleased with me and I drank the wine of your life giving affection. This was what I needed. What other needs you speak of?"

"But....."

"No ifs and buts, dear! It is necessary that every educated girl should squander and destroy her home. There may be such girls too. But I regard them to be worse than their illiterate sisters. It is always the training that counts. The training that I got from my mother and my own studies of Ibsen and Hamsun have given me a realization of my responsibilities and a recognition of the needs of varying situations. Anyway cheer up, dear. Sleep soundly during the night. From next morning you may start efforts to secure another job. We will see."

Days passed like a stream in succession and months quickly leaped into years. Increasing economic depression continued to swell the ranks of the unemployed , poor Krishna was unable to get another job.

Two years passed and he was still unemployed. All their savings were exhausted and household sold. The handwork of Meena became the only support of the family and a cheaper house was taken in one of the chawls of Byculla, but still it was difficult to make the two ends meet. Friends and relatives refused to give any help. Krishna became sickly and Meena also lost her health.

One morning Krishna was fast asleep. Meena had not had a wink through the night. She rose and opened her box for changing her dress. Some dried rose leaves were scattered in the wind and reminded her of old days. She used to see them daily without giving any thought to them. To-day she was particularly moved by the sight which reminded her of that day when the change came in her life's routine. She held her head in her hands and brooded for a moment. Then she rose, had a bath, a change and started for her usual stroll. To-day, however, she did not take the road to Victoria Gardens. She was heading towards the premises of Seth Kramchand's mill.

She was walking with downcast eyes when she collided with a blind beggar woman. The poor blind woman fell and dashed her head against a stone and hurt herself. Blood coming from her fore-head moved Meena. She raised her and tore a portion of her sari to wipe her blood. She then dressed her wound with another piece torn from her sari. The blind woman's trouble was eased by this sympathy and she opened her lips to give her blessings. Meena felt her pocket. She had five anas in her blouse-pocket saved for the medicine of her husband, but she gave the beggar one anna out of it. Looking at her torn and blood stained sari, she began to weep and thought of her husband who was rendered absolutely idle and was also very sick and weak. Like a flash, she thought for a moment that it would not be proper to go to Seth Saheb in this dress but the next moment she changed her mind again. Her sari was torn but her nobility remained undamaged by the vicissitudes of fortune. She took up courage and started again towards the mill, finding its gate soon after. The mill was open and workers were entering the gate. She waited for the crowd to pass and then approached the gate-keeper to ask his permission for going inside.

The gate-keeper laughed at her and she was annoyed at the capitalistic ridden mentality of the labourer. She tried to enter by force as hunger and continuous worries had made her quite desperate. The gate-keeper was, however, doing his duty and would not allow a strange and at the same time beautiful woman with tattered and blood-stained clothes to enter the mill. Annoyed at her resistance he pushed her back and she fell.

Rising, she sat on a stone to compose herself. It took her some time to find her breath and then fearing that her husband would be anxiously waiting for her, she prepared to depart. But on the very first move she collided with a drunkard and fell severely on the stoned pavement, hurting her head and elbows. The drunkard, stunned by the accident, called the gate-keeper to help her. She wondered who he was and recalled some acquaintance with his face but could not reconcile herself to any association with a drunkard. Nevertheless, being very badly hurt she accepted the support of the man and the gate-keeper and went with them inside the gate. They took her to a room where a nurse attended on her and dressed her injuries.

She was taken to the drunkard, who made her sit on a chair close to him and queried. "Who are you and what were you doing at the mill-gate"?

She replied that she wanted to see the proprietor of the mill. The drunkard was impressed by her polite words and replied: "It will be difficult for you to see the proprietor. But who are you and what do you want? Can I be to any help to you? I am the manager of this mill and you may convey your wishes to me."

Meena realised the position and spoke out her mind and also conveyed to him that he could remain happy by snatching the job of her husband. The manager looked at her with a fixed gaze and then suddenly rose to speak, "Do not worry, sister; your husband will get back his job. I will give it up for your sake." He then took out a locket from his pocket and held out a five rupee note from it.

"Do you recognise this, sister." He asked.

Meena reflected. She used to sign her notes and had no hesitation in recognising this piece of paper. She wept and held the hand of the young drunkard. She tried to speak but could not utter a word except, "O brother..."

The young man walked out of the room. She also rose and walked towards her home. She was dead tired and her injuries were troubling her. She was unable to walk. She had only four annas in her pocket. Since a ray of hope had dawned in her horizon and she could indulge in a luxury, she stopped a passing tram. But just at that moment a young boy held her foot and cried: "mother I am hungry." Meena took out the last four annas from her pocket and gave it to the young beggar.

She walked on foot while the tram conductor and other passengers looked at her in amazement.

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For instance illustration "L" shows a carpenter engaged in hammering a nail. Illustration No. "4" is that of a planer which everybody knows is generally used by a carpenter. You, therefore, enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon, and submit it before 15th July—observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 15th July, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5 Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

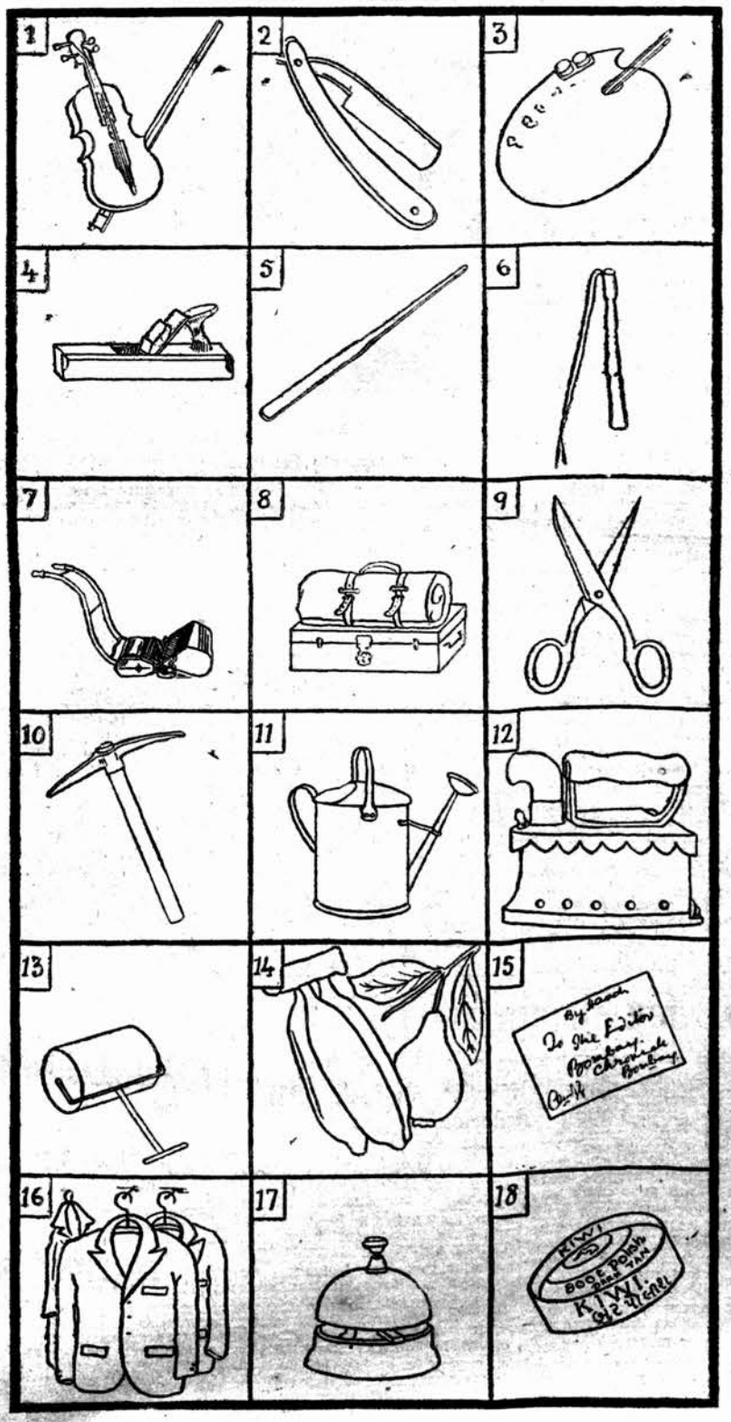
6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

CLOSING DATE

15th July, 1936

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 26th July 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.	
Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

15th July, 1936

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

NEW METHOD OF MEASURING INTELLIGENCE

Intellect Has Seven Dimensions, Says Chicago Scientist

A new yardstick for intelligence is being offered by Dr. Louis L. Thurstone, University of Chicago authority on mind tests. It is based on his findings that the intellect has seven "dimensions."

After four years of research experimentation, Dr. Thurstone lists the seven as: number facility, word fluency, visualising ability, memory, perpetual speed, induction and verbal reasoning. They can be measured separately, he asserts.

Colleagues at the university say they are of the opinion that Dr. Thurstone's new conception of mental capacity, and tests based on it, may eventually outmode the commonly used "iq," "mental age," and other general intelligence tests.

By use of the seven primary factors, Dr. Thurstone says, it will be possible now to represent an individual's "mental profile" graphically in their terms.

"In vocational and educational guidance the mental profiles will play an important part," he contends. "Children may be divided into separate groups in accordance with their mental profiles and taught to read, for example, by methods appropriate to their respective types. An engineering student who is relatively deficient in visualizing will be warned beforehand of his difficulty with descriptive geometry. The medical student who is relatively low in memory will know beforehand he will have to give special effort to learning anatomy. Unsuspected talent might be discovered by rating people on each primary element of intelligence."

SLEEPING IN ICE

Members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, probing in the Siberian ice, recently discovered at a depth of 15ft. a number of primitive insects and small sea animals. There these creatures are computed to have lain dormant since 1,000 B.C. Notwithstanding, they have now, by means of scientific thawing, been brought back to life. Immediately on resurrection, all showed an eagerness to resume their normal functions; even the eggs located beside them have been hatched; and from the frozen crawfish, Professor P. N. Kapterev, leader of the expedition, has already bred ten new generations.

As an example of Nature's refrigerating powers, this research triumph is amazing. But scientists attach a far deeper significance to it. They foresee that if insects can survive for 3,000 years, man might well accomplish a similar feat. In America, Dr. Ralph S. Willard, in his campaign to extinguish degenerate cells, has frozen a disease-attacked monkey solid, put it away for a period in an ice box, and then thawed it without the little creature showing any ill effects.

A New Discovery By Indian Scientist

Reflection Of Light By High Frequency Sound Waves

The discovery of the reflection of light by high frequency sound waves has been made by Dr. S. Parthasarathy in the laboratory of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The diffraction of light by high frequency sound waves was discovered in 1932 by two sets of research workers on the Continent almost simultaneously, but the explanation for the origin of different orders of diffraction spectra, though given by Brillouin, Debye, and others was not satisfactory enough to explain quantitatively all the experimental phenomena observed by Professor Richard Bar of Zurich. Sir C. V. Raman and Mr. Nagendra Nath gave a theoretical explanation for it about the end of 1935, considering the change in phase produced in the transmitted beam of light and their theory very satisfactorily accounted for all the experimental results of Bar. Dr. S. Parthasarathy, who has carried out researches in Ultrasonics, used recently very high frequency sound waves to study the diffraction effects and observed a symmetry in the spectra when the light beam passed through the medium, not parallel, but inclined to the sound wavefront. By employing still higher frequency sound waves, by a similar procedure, he was able to make the first order spectrum on one side very greatly to intensify and the same order on the other side, almost to vanish. Quantitative experiments carried out have indicated that this new effect is due to the reflection of light by high frequency sound waves. He has thus established for the first time, by his new discovery, that the diffraction of light by high frequency sound waves consists of two phenomena superposed on each other, namely, the Lucas-Biquard and Debye-Sears effect contemplated in the Raman-Nath theory (transmission phenomenon) and the new effect contemplated by the Brillouin theory (reflection phenomenon). Each is a different entity by itself.

Dr. S. PARTHASARATHY.

Dr. S. Parthasarathy, who has been awarded the degree of D.Sc. in Physics by the Bombay University, is a distinguished alumnus of the University, having secured double first in B.Sc. (Hons.), and taken M.Sc. in Physics by a special test. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, and later appointed Lecturer in Chemistry at the same Institute. He then became Professor of Physics at the Fergusson College, Poona, which post he resigned later to take up research under Sir C. V. Raman at Calcutta. He has carried out research work in diverse fields; for example in the Raman Effect; classical light-scattering in gases, and in liquids; X-ray diffraction in liquids; and in Ultrasonics, and he has published a number of papers on these subjects. Recently he has made the surprising experimental discovery that light is reflected by high frequency sound waves just as light is by matter.

"A Living Memorial" To Edison

100 Scholarships Offered As Aid To Young Americans

To Thomas Alva Edison, whose inventions transformed the workaday world and gave new pleasures to leisure time, there is to be a "living memorial." It is being established by a foundation of which Owen D. Young is national chairman, and will consist in awarding each year 100 Edison grants of money to educate particularly promising Americans who are 16 years or more old.

The plan of the living memorial sprang from Mr. Edison's own example in establishing the Edison Scholarship shortly before his death.

In making known the details of the living memorial Mr. Young said: "We are bearing in mind Mr. Edison's remark, 'I want to bring unusual youth and unusual opportunity together.'

"The new foundation will help young men and women who show special aptitude in industrial science and who otherwise might not have the opportunity properly to develop their talents. At least one-half of the people assisted will come from industry in which they will have shown special aptitude."

THREE TYPES OF CANDIDATES.

Under the foundation's programme the types of candidates have been divided into three classes:

First, those now actively employed in industry, aged 16 or over each to be selected on his own merits after meeting tests set up by the qualification board.

Second, sudents in college or taking post-graduate courses, who will be nominated by the faculties of their institutions on a basis of previous accomplishments and promise in scientific pursuits. Their fitness and aptitude for the careers they have undertaken will be a prime consideration.

Third, young Americans who may have neither industrial nor educational affiliations, but who have demonstrated extraordinary ability and aptitude for careers in industrial science.

Candidates for Edison grants are to be passed upon by regional councils representing geographical areas. When selected, these candidates will be examined by the national qualification board.

An unusual feature of the Edison living memorial is the fact that the grants will have no specified value; the amount of the money grant will be determined by the educational programme to be undertaken by the candidate. Furthermore, the grants will have no time limit, since in each case it will be planned to give the Edison scholar all the training and education he may require.

Associated with Mr. Young in establishing these memorials to Mr. Edison is a national committee including industrialists, scientists and educators.—New York

CHEMISTRY TAUGHT BY MEANS OF FILMS

Purdue University Professor Claims Success For Experiment

The use of motion pictures to supplement regular college lectures, especially in the teaching of chemistry to large classes, was explained recently by Professor L. A. Test of Purdue University, speaking before the American Chemical Society.

He said that many of the simple lecture experiments could be shown to very good advantage by means of films and that at Purdue classes of from 150 to more than 200 were taught in this way in addition to their regular laboratory work.

In the film version, only perfect experiments were used, thus doing away with the failures that sometimes occurred in the laboratory, Professor Test declared. He also maintained that the showing of such movies took no more time than the performing of the actual experiment, and in some cases probably much less.

All of the experiments which have been photographed in this way are simple ones which may be performed by the average lecturer in the course of an ordinary lecture without the use of complicated apparatus or unusual materials.

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Sunday Chronicle

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

BARBER-SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

When They Were Officially Allied With Surgeons

Hairdressers who are making a demand for professional status and statutory registration, to which end it is proposed to introduce a bill into Parliament, may claim that they are asking for what they had in the past, when they were allied with surgeons, the special surgery of blood-letting which they practised being much in demand over a long period of history, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". The barber's sign in its full glory, rarely seen now, included not only the familiar pole with its spiral bands (or bandages) or red but also a pendent brass basin with a semicircular opening in its rim. The company of barber-chirurgeons, as Stow records, was incorporated by means of "Thomas Morestede" esquire, one of the Sheriffs of London, 1436".—so that there seems to be a centenary due—"chirurgeon to the Kings of England. Henry IV., Henry V., and VI. He deceased 1450. Then Jacques Fries, physician to Edward IV., and William Hobbs, physician and chirurgeon to the same king's body. . . because founders of the same corporation in the name of St. Cosme and St. Damiane".

The barber-surgeons were united with the surgeons by Henry VIII., but the connection was dissolved by George II., in 1740. In France the barbers existed as a corporation from a date a century before the English company. They were incorporated in 1371 and so remained until the Revolution.

Wife: "Now look what you've gone and done!"

DRUG TO CURE SHYNESS

"Lancet" Discusses Efficacy Of Benzedrine

The properties of a fairly familiar drug named benzedrine as a cure for shyness are discussed in the "Lancet" of London as follows:

"A close connection between the level of the blood pressure and the emotions is well recognized, and it has been claimed that fluctuations in blood pressure may be responsible for certain mental ailments.

"Benzedrine apparently has a selective action upon certain parts of the nervous system, and one effect of its administration is a rise in blood pressure occurring usually about an hour later and sometimes remaining raised for as long as five hours.

"The first psychic symptom noticed after benzendrine was used was the talkativeness of the subjects. Even the most depressed patients seemed able to overcome their shyness and talked spontaneously for the first time since their admission to the mental hospital.

"A change in mood was also noticed: Some patients regained self-confidence, others felt unusually full of energy and "one patient who had great difficulty in concentration was able after the use of the drug to read a newspaper again.

"Tests for the mental ability of patients after benzendrine showed that they were able to carry out addition sums and perform time-interval tapping tests very much better after the drug had been taken than before.

Dr. John H. J. Upham, (left), Dean of the College of Medicine of Ohio State University, and newly elected President of the American Medical Association, is shown with Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, professor of surgery at the post graduate medical school and hospital of Columbia University, New York, who has been elected Vice-President.

Back-Ache

Nature's Telephone Warning That Something Is Going Wrong Within Us

There are many alleged causes for pain in the back, but it is one of the most troublesome things to cure. X-ray photographs may show no evidence of trouble in the bones and no other signs of disease; nevertheless, something is wrong or there would be no pain (observes a Family Doctor in the "News Chronicle.")

The trouble may sometimes be infectious in origin involving the muscles, the spinal column and the joint between the tail bone and hip. This is generally rheumatic and responds to intensive treatment such as hot baths, radiant heat, liniment applied to the back, and suitable medicine. Sometimes the inflammation involves the sciatic nerve where it emerges from the hipbone to go down the back of the leg; this is intensely painful and more difficult to treat than lumbago. Again, there may be injuries, straining of the ligaments and muscles due to rowing or jumping, or an actual rheumatic process in bone and joint. Not infrequently backache is due to faulty posture; too high heels, an excessive amount of fat; or pregnancy throws the body out of its true balance and there is an excess of weight bearing on the pelvis bones.

Pains in other parts of the abdomen are frequently referred to the back. In women particularly a displacement of the pelvic organs will cause severe back-ache. Disease of the rectum, the colon or even the appendix may cause severe pain in the back and kidney trouble will produce intense pain usually fairly localised to the small of the back. All these aches are of course produced by the nerves from the organs which bring and carry messages to the spinal cord; pain is nature's telephone warning us that something is going wrong.

If there is actual disease in the spine, or the muscles and bones of the back, pressure will usually elicit pain; when this is absent the trouble lies in some more distant structure.

Women particularly complain of back-ache only when they are tired; many men have had their first real back-ache when convalescing from a long illness. Workmen who bend the back a lot, such as miners, have to lie off at regular intervals for attacks of lumbago which clear up spontaneously after a few days' rest. Many cases will be greatly relieved by having an hour or two in bed during the day, by getting the weight down to normal, and by bending and hip exercises. In elderly men and women with a pendulous abdomen a support in the form of an abdominal belt or short corset brings rapid relief for the constant dragging sensation in the small of the back.

A CRYSTALLINE VIRUS

Many diseases are due to infection by extremely minute organisms named viruses. These are able to pass through filters which will stop bacteria. They do not appear to be able to reproduce themselves apart from a living host. The small size and the semi-living characteristics naturally suggest that viruses may be the intermediate stage in the transition from dead to living matter, from the world of atoms to that of organisms. According to a report in "Science" Stanley claims to have prepared a crystalline substance having the properties of a virus from the juice of tobacco plants suffering from mosaic, which is virus disease.

Healthy plants which have received injections of the crystals develop all the marks of mosaic disease. The crystals are effective in small quantities. Injections of juice from diseased plants into the sera of animals produce a precipitate. The crystals give a similar precipitate. If Stanley's results are correct and not due to traces of virus sticking to his crystals his discovery is of first-class importance and brings the direct proof of the evolution of living from dead matter much nearer.—"Manchester Guardian."

PIN-IN-LUNG BABY

Father Agrees To Post-Mortem Examination To Help Science

A post-mortem examination is to be performed on a two-year-old baby with an open safety pin in his lung, who died in King's College Hospital London.

Mr. Thomas Custy, the baby's father informed the Sunday Express that he had agreed to the examination because he felt it would be in the interest of science and of other children.

Doctors and nurses fought for nine weeks to save Baby Thomas's life. He lay in a special oxygen tent.

But a week ago his parents were sent for from their home at Oldham, Lancs. Tommy's life was ebbing.

Early this year he was taken to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital suffering from pneumonia. An X-ray revealed an open safety pin in one lung. An operation to close and remove the pin had to be stopped for fear the baby might collapse.

Two more operations failed. Then the baby was taken to London.

Wife. "Cook has given notice because you were so rude to her on the telephone."

Husband: "My dear, wasn't that you speaking."

DOCTORS DELIVERED BY AIR

Newest angle on Russia's programme of training parachute jumpers centres around a medical detachment which can be flown to the scene of any emergency and arrive on the ground via parachutes.

Thirty-four men and women of the Moscow University have received parachute instruction and they include surgeons, epidemiologists, bacteriologists and specialists in blood transfusions.

Judge: "You're charged with killing your best friend."

Prisoner: "He hit me, sir.'

Judge: "I should have thought that that would have been the last thing he would do.".

Prisoner: "It was, your honour."

Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's Personal Representative, in a lecture to German women on the ideals of womanhood.

LIGHT TREATMENT

Scientists To Meet And Discuss Developments

A big congress of Light Research scientists is to be held at Wiesbaden in September. It will be attended by scientists and science healers from twenty nations. Light therapy takes many forms and its various physical and biological aspects will be discussed at length by some of the world's foremost scientists.

ANILINE DYES INVENTOR

The German Institute of Chemistry has decided to place a mural tablet on the bourse in Ballwarder, near Hamburg, where Ferdinand Runge was born. Runge was the discoverer of Aniline Dyes and the tablet is to honour the memory of the great scientist who laid the foundation of Germany's great dye industry. He was born in 1795.

NO ENGAGEMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Father Of Danish Princess Contradicts Rumour

"I am authorised to give a categorical denial to the rumours and statements now being published in newspapers and magazines throughout the world that King Edward will shortly become engaged to Princess Alexandrine Louise, the youngest daughter of Prince Harald, brother of the King of Denmark," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

These were Prince Harald's words to me.

"The whole story is an invention absolutely unfounded and utterly untrue.

"My daughter is not going to be engaged, I assure you that there is no engagement and no wedding impending in my family.

"The latest development of the rumour to reach me is based on the fact that apparently King Edward is supposed to have arranged to spend a holiday at Cannes.

"This Nonsense"

"Knowing that Cannes is the favourite summer resort of King Christian of Denmark, it is now being said that I am going to join my brother at Cannes and spend the summer with him in order that Princess Alexandrine and King Edward may have an opportunity to meet.

You can state quite definitely that I have no intention of going to Cannes. The Princess is not going to Cannes either.

"I wish all this nonsense would stop. We are constantly being pestered over the telephone. I am even pestered on my own doorstep. This has been going on for a whole month now, and we only want to be left alone."

State Of Siege

Prince Harald and his pretty twenty-one-year-old daughter live in a big white palace in the fashionable part of Copenhagen. When the rumours first began the princess and her family had to live almost in a state of siege.

No interviews have been given except this statement to me.

Insistent journalists have even tried to force their way into the palace. All have been turned out by the determined butler.

The princess normally leads a very quiet life devoted to her hobbies, the chief of which is bookbinding.

America's Search For Ideal Couple

45,000 People Describe Ingredients Of Married Happiness

Forty-five thousand people in United States of America replied to a questionnaire on "What are the principles underlying married happiness," and the majority vote revealed them to be:—

Marriage at twenty-five for man and twenty-one for the woman.

Minimum of £290 a year.

Two or three children.

Religious training for the children.

Religious unity of husband and wife.

A home away from "in-laws."

A non wage-earning wife who does not interfere with her husband's business affairs.

Good meals and an attractive home.

Both should be good looking.

Characteristics of the ideal husband must be: Ambition, devotion, affection, a good disposition.

And of the ideal wife: Neatness, devotion affection, loyalty.

Then came the search for the ideal couple, and, says a Reuter New York message, the choice fell on Mr. and Mrs. Hubert F. McDonnell, of Gainesville, Florida. They are to receive a large silver trophy.

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sister Hoor related to me the story of a nice adventure she and her party had the other day. They had been out for a drive. After a short distance, however their car stopped. So the chauffeur went after securing tools to repair the car and Sister Hoor's party had a nice little picnic in the meanwhile.

It took the car about an hour or so to get ready for restarting. And now they sat in it fresh and happy for the journey. They went alongside the Ghats. And she told me it was such a nice scenery: it was bound to be, surely, in these days of Monsoon—and they enjoyed it to their hearts' content.

On the way they wanted to stop and take refreshments and drink water and then return. But somebody suggested to them that a nicer place would be found after a short distance. So the car went farther and farther, but that place would still not come. They were feeling a little tired of the journey—but at last they arrived at the place.

After they had refreshed themselves, it occurred to them that Poona was nearby and they might go away there. "Yes," they thought, "We have got to come to Poona; why not take a chance now." So their car instead of turning back went forward to Poona side. And they arrived there late in the afternoon.

Their arrival at Poona was too sudden, and naturally therefore, their host received them with a surprise and a wonder. But they did not want to waste time in offering explanations. The evening was approaching and they went away outdoors for the sightseeing. And to inform their people here at Bombay they sent them an express telegram intimating them of their being at Poona.

As the ill-luck would have it, however, the people here did not receive their telegram in time, and they had to pass the whole night through in great suspense, wondering what must have happened to the party! In the early morning they sent a search party inquiring after them. At some places they were informed of their having passed by that road—and the search party went ahead farther and farther.

The telegram arrived at the destination about fifteen minutes after the search party had left—But what use was it then! Those poor fellows would now go in a car and again go by foot—their car also got spoiled once, and then was repaired. They went on and on; but Sister Hoor and party could not be found. They never imagined that they must have gone away to Poona.

The party at Poona left for Bombay the next morning. They came enjoying all the way, of course. They never knew that their people at Bombay had not received their telegram. The search party after spending much of their time, money and energy returned home completely tired and fatigued—they had just reclined in the chairs, expressing their hopelessness—when lo! all of a sudden Sister Hoor and her party arrived, quite safe and all right.

"Well," I said to Sister Hoor Daryani after she had completed her story: "All is well that ends well ..... But, I must confess, you put us also in anxiety. We were expecting you at our place any moment—and we never knew where you were: Why, you should have at least intimated us by phone or a note that you were going away outside Bombay—But, yes, why worry over the thing that is past!....."

* * * *

COMFORT.

Just a word for the invalids,
The crippled, and the ill;
Screw your courage up my dear
and keep on smiling still.
There's a turning in the lane,
Even if the way be long,
And it won't seem half so far
If you sing a little song.
Sun, moon, and stars are yours,
As they through the window peep;
No millionaire can corner those
Nor can he buy sweet sleep.
Just trust in God for all,
However ill you be,
Fore He who marks a sparrow's
fall,
Will care for you and me.

* * * *

THE CHINAMAN'S PIGTAIL.
(A Bed Time Story).

Once upon a time, in the far-off land of China, the great Mandarin, So-Stuckee-Upee, went out for a stroll.

He had a fine fat figure, coal-black almond-shaped eyes, and a big drooping moustache; and his handsome black pigtail was nearly a yard and a half long.

"Oh, what a splendid long pigtail!" cried little Ting-a-Ling, as he passed by with his teacher, Chang. "I have never seen a better one! I would like to play a game with it!"

"Hush! The great Mandarin may hear you!" said Chang. "But we will follow him, so that you may have another look at him."

It was very hot day, so the Mandarin stopped at a tea house to refresh himself. He sat in a big chair outside in the flower garden and his long pigtail hung over the back of the seat to the ground.

"It is a beautiful pigtail!" said the little Ting-a-Ling again, as he passed by a second time. The Mandarin heard this remark and smiled sweetly, for he liked to be admired. But a bad shock was in store for him!

Two mischievous boys, leaning out of an upper window of the tea house, had got a fishing line and were already trying to hook up the Mandarin's long pigtail by the ribbon with which it was tied at the end.

"Hooray! Here's a fine fish!" cried Mischievous Boy No. 1 when at last the hook was fast in the ribbon.

"Pull it up, I will help you" cried Mischievous Boy No. 2. So they gave a big tug, and oh! What a surprise! Away went the Mandarin's hat; and off came his pigtail, too! It was a false one.

"Things are not always what they seem," remarked Chang, the Teacher, with a grin.

But the great Mandarin, So-Stuckee-Upee, was really annoyed; so he rushed into the tea house and seized the two Mischievous Boys. Then he gave them both a good beating with the very fish they had caught. "Since you dared to touch my fine pigtail it shall now touch you!" he cried. "You shall learn that it is as useful as it is ornamental."

"This is a case of tit-for tat", remarked Chang, the Teacher.

"Well, when I go a-fishing," said little Ting-a-Ling, as he trotted along, "I shall try to catch a fish, and not a pigtail!"

* * * *

MAGIC ADDITION.

Tell your friends that you will undertake to give the total of five lines of figures when you know what the top line is.

First of all, ask someone to write down a line of five figures at the top of a piece of paper, and then, leaving a space for four extra lines of figures to be put down, you at once place at the bottom of the paper what the total will be when the other four lines are written, no matter what the figures may be. Thus:—

A friend writes	42,816
Space for four more lines	
Total put down by yourself	242,814

Someone else writes down another row of figures under the first, you add the third row, another person the fourth, yourself the fifth, and it will be found that the total is that which you wrote down at the foot of the sum before the intervening figures were placed there.

Now let us take an example. Someone writes down, say, 35,278. You now put down at bottom of paper the sum 235,276.

First row by friend	35,278
Second row added by friend	48,362
Third row by yourself	51,637
Fourth row by friend	83,259
Fifth row by yourself	16,743
	235,276

It is thus seen that the total is that which you first put down.

How is it done?

Well, it is quite simple. When the first line is written you subtract 2 from the last figure and put this 2 down as the first figure of the total, then put down the three next figures as they occur in the first line, and when you come to the last figure subtract 2 from it and put down the remainder. Thus if the figures written in the first line are these, 54,675, you put down 254,673. After the next line is written by a friend, in putting down the third line you have to make every figure up to 9; so if 742,564 is the second line you put under it 257,435. The next line is written by a friend, and you add the fifth again, making every figure up to 9, and the total will be found to be that first put down by yourself.

BUSY WITH THEIR BOOK.

A free seat in the tramway of which the children are very fond.

FUNNY FACES.

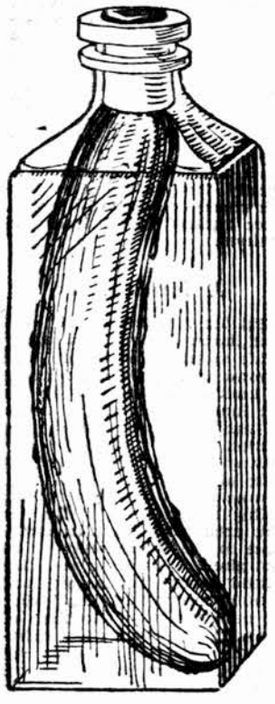
This is a very amusing game. Give all your friends a sheet of paper and a pencil. Tell them to draw a circle on it, or perhaps, you will feel disposed to put the circle on the sheets before distributing them. Then allow your friends two minutes, in which to turn the circles into funny face. They may do anything they like, put in as many lines as they please, and soon; the only rule is that they must stop at the end of two minutes. The diagram given here may be shown to the competitors, before starting, as the kind of drawing that is wanted.

—Sent by Bro. K. Narayanan.

HOW WAS IT PUT IN?

Here is an illustration of a bottle, which contains a ghirkin. How did it get into the bottle? Obviously it could not have been pushed in through the mouth, for the mouth is not wide enough.

This is how it was done. When the vegetable was very young, and therefore, small, it was put into the bottle, with the stem and all, and the bottle was laid on its side



on the garden bed. It grew and grew inside it, and when it was full grown, the stem was nicely clipped and the bottle stoppered!

Try the experiment in your back garden, if you like, and see how many of your friends can tell how you got the vegetable into the bottle. You will find that not many can give the correct answer.

In Persia the rich put such vegetables or fruits grown in bottles to a delightful use. They fill them with pure Arak or Vodka and after a time the liquid absorbs the flavour of the fruit or vegetable, which adds to the zest of the drink. These objects are known to keep for 3 to 5 years so long as they are kept immersed in the spirit.

HOW TO COLOUR FEATHERS.

Here is a very pretty experiment, which not only pleases people but puzzles them as well.

For the purpose you will want three or four white feathers and several little lots of finely powdered aniline dyes in various colours. These dyes are often to be found about the house, but in any case small quantities can be purchased for a trifle.

Prepare the feathers for the experiment in this way: Sprinkle a little of the dye on a sheet of paper and then draw the feather lightly backwards and forwards over it. Then shake the feather, so as to get rid of any of the grains of powder which are lightly attached.

These will fall away, leaving the feather quite white to all appearance. As a matter of fact, there will actually be quite a number of specks of the dye on the feather, although these are not visible. Each of the feathers is treated with a different dye, in the manner described.

To carry out what is really a very striking experiment, all you now need is a bowl of steaming hot water. Pick up a feather and, when the onlookers have seen that it is white, hold it in the steam.

In a few moments the warm dampness makes the grains of dye run, so that the feather turns a bright colour, according to the shade of the dye which has been used. Take up another feather and hold it in the steam, and it will change into a fresh tint, and so you can go on.

You can make the trick seem most mysterious if you make a little private mark on each feather which will enable you to say in advance what colour it will assume after being in the steam.

* * * *

MOST INTELLIGENT ANIMALS.

It is evident to anyone who has kept and loved a dog that animals have intelligence. Some dogs show this to a remarkable degree, like the Irish terrier of a well-known scientist. The scientist had tried to teach the terrier to hold a crust on her nose and then, on a signal being given, to throw it up and catch it. But she appeared to take no notice of the lesson, and never performed the trick.

A few weeks later the scientist began to teach a retriever dog, which he had acquired, the same trick. This animal, too, made scarcely any progress.

But the terrier watched the lesson being given to her companion very intently. After her owner had dismissed the retriever the terrier went up to him quite spontaneously and presented her nose in the right position for the crust. This was placed on the animal, which waited with excitement for the signal. When given, she threw up the crust and caught it neatly.

The terrier had evidently reflected on her former lessons, and when watching a similar lesson being given to the retriever had been moved by the spirit of emulation and then used her intelligence to perform the trick.

Dr. Reid Blair, the director of the New York Zoological Park, has compiled a list of what he regards as the ten most intelligent animals, based on tests to which they have been subjected.

The chimpanzee heads the list. Then come the following in the order given: Orang-utan, elephant, gorilla, domestic dog, beaver, domestic horse, sealion, bear, and domestic cat.

* * * *

TWO CATCHES.

Here are two little catches which you may like to try on a friend. When you are having tea you can nearly always cause a laugh in this way. Challenge someone to lift up a cup without touching it. Probably your friend will have to give up the job, and he will be surprised when you tell him that it can be done easily. Then you show him the way by simply lifting the saucer, and, of course, the cup comes, too, even though you have not touched it.

When things are a little quiet again start talking about all the wonders of modern invention. Then say: "I heard about a ship

Fifi, the chimpanzee, at the London Zoo, likes to have a hand in everything. Now she is helping to build the new Pet's Corner. If a workman misses his shovel, she knows where to find it. When there is any carrying to do, Fifi is more than willing to help. She loves navying, and is seen here turning a critical eye on a carpenter.

the other day that sank and yet half an hour later it was sailing over the sea just as if nothing had happened." People will express great surprise and will want to know all about it. Then you quietly say: "Well, you see, the ship sank below the horizon."

* * * *

Find The Proverb

My nephew asked me the other day if I knew any proverbs.

"Of course I do," I cried.

"Well, do you know what this one is?" he asked. And he showed me a piece of paper on which he had printed:

WE IS DO

"That's not a proverb," I cried.

"Oh isn't it?" he said. "It's a very well-known one."

And do you know what it was, readers?

'Well begun is half done."

You see, WE is the beginning of WELL, and DO is half of the word DONE.

Don't you think that was clever?

What's The Time?

Here is a little catch you must try on your chum. Ask him this: If the minute hand of a clock was on twelve and the hour hand too, what would be the time?

Your chum—if he doesn't know the catch—will be sure to say "Two o'clock."

But he will be wrong, for the right answer is twelve o'clock.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Owing to Monsoon, Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association have decided to hold the children's meetings there at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, every Sunday from 8 to 9-30 a.m. They have very good games, stories, songs, etc., etc. Children who come or want to come there will please note the change of time.

Children upto 12 years can join the All-India Children's Association as members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can be enrolled as Companions. Elders wishing to help the movement can also become Associates or Patrons. Please write for full particulars and enrolment form, stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to the following address. They will reach safely:—

Dada "Gulistan,"

All Good Wishes, from your loving Dada

Children at play are always in the best of their moods!

Within this lady there is a cat and a crow. Did you find them?

LIFE-STORY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

(Continued from page 7)

hensible to an average modern. (73).

Though the Pandit has led the life of a practical Sadhu for many years now, he has not been able to understand the mastery over co-ordinated impulses, desires and thoughts which make Gandhiji the superman that he is. The philosophy of tapas and the grandeur of achievements through suffering have no appeal for him. Non-violence is a mere method. The surrender of the human will to the absolute which has given to Gandhiji, as to say many eminent Indians in the past, a place among the seers of the world is something which the author simply does not understand.

The deliberate and voluntary restriction of wants, which promotes real happiness and contentment, and increases the capacity for service, all this seems to me utterly wrong and harmful doctrine. (510).

'Personally,' he says 'I dislike the praise of poverty and suffering'. (510). Nor does he appreciate in the least the idealisation of the 'simple peasant life.' (511). The masses, the kisans for whom he fought, were, dull certainly, uninteresting individually, only in the mass they produced a feeling of overwhelming pity and a sense of ever-impending tragedy'. (78).

Herein we see the great gulf between him and Gandhiji. Gandhiji's hold over India is due to the fact that he symbolises all that is great and noble in the race and culture. Instinctively the masses feel that in him they have their own soul purified and magnified. The Pandit knows it well.

He came to represent India to an amazing degree and to express the very spirit of that ancient and tortured land. Almost he was India and his very failings were Indian failings (508).

Gandhiji was educated in England no doubt but by deliberate efforts he has worked himself out of his alien equipment and tried to read the inner meaning of India's past and embody the hope of her future. 'I am wedded,' says Mahatmaji, 'to India because I owe my all to her. I believe absolutely that she has a mission for the world.'

"I Do Not Represent Mass-feeling"

In missing the mass feeling and his faith the Pandit has failed to represent mass feeling in India. 'He (Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar) is absolutely right when he says that I do not represent mass-feeling. I have no illusions on that point.' (597). This is but natural. How can the mass feel one with him, who has nothing more than a feeling of "overwhelming pity and a sense of ever impending tragedy?" Gandhiji, his mind fixed on the purest ideals, has his feet planted firmly on real earth while the Pandit though insisting on realism and a scientific outlook himself floats in an atmosphere in which the stern realities of Indian life form but a relatively insignificant element. Naturally he finds Gandhiji paradoxical.

Again I think of the paradox that is Gandhiji. With all his keen intellect and passion for bettering the down trodden and oppressed, why does he support a system, and a system which is obviously decaying, which creates this misery and waste? He seeks a way out, it is true, but is not that way to the past barred and bolted? And meanwhile he blesses all the relics of the old order which stand as obstacles in the way of advance—the feudal States, the big zamindaris and talukdaris, the present capitalist system. (528).

It would be interesting to contrast with this the different feelings which the principal lieutenants of Gandhiji have for the masses. Sjt. Rajendra Babu has almost the Gandhian capacity to represent the masses, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, in spite of being an able lawyer and a great leader, has always remained a peasant; he feels with them, speaks their language, expresses their sturdy outlook. Among villagers, Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, as he weighs out cotton and receives hand spun yarn at Trichengodu, is the old Brahmin, the spiritual father, who in spite of high intellectuality can enter deep into the hearts of his following by paternal affection. Not so the Pandit. He is the aristocrat, unable to forget his refinement and superiority. No wonder that the author has to confess 'But in my own country also, sometimes, I have an exile's feeling.' (593).

He has nothing for the masses but an intellectualised feeling of overwhelming pity and an ever-impending tragedy and a very pressing urge towards breaking their bonds. He is so popular with the masses because he embodies, in spite of his Marxian outlook, 'nationalism pure and simple, the feeling of the humiliation of India and a fierce desire to be rid of it and to put an end to our continuing degradation.' (66) In him the masses of India see an uncompromising revolt against British rule; and the tremendous ovations which he receives are an eloquent testimony of the feeling which India has towards British rule.

A Poster issued by the Friends of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League of Service, 5, Crossfield Road, N.W. 3, London, for the purpose of awakening sympathy with Abyssinia and defence of her rights.

His Message

Does this book preach any gospel and if so what is it? This book no doubt sums up the philosophy of revolt woven round the word Independence. It is an open secret that it was the Pandit's influence which brought into Congress politics the creed of Independence and the idea of the Constituent Assembly. The book clearly shows how during the last few years he has at psychological moments destroyed the possibility of immediate gains by an unyielding insistence on Independence. His message is clear: He does not want anything, whether a compromise, a truce or the collective wisdom of trusted colleagues to interpose any obstacle to an unwavering struggle for absolute independence. The most insuperable of obstacles appears but gossamer to him. The history of the Congress would have been written differently had not the love which Motilalji bore and Gandhiji bears him induced them to sacrifice their maturer wisdom to his flaming idealism.

An uncompromising struggle for an ideal has a fascination for the human imagination, but men of weaker mould—and they are the overwhelming majority—prefer the steadier path of statesmanship. Inspite of his idealism Gandhiji understands the difficulties of such men; while the Pandit, lost in his idealism, loves to ignore them, and to that extent his gospel will always remain the admiration of all, but the possession of a few.

The other gospel in the latter pages of the book on which the Pandit expatiates is the gospel of Lenin, unqualified by the needs of Indian conditions, and regardless of the new commentary which Stalin has written thereon and which has enabled him to steer Russia successfully through the disaster which overtook the Soviet effort to create a world revolution. Marxism will always remain a readymade remedy which enthusiastic students of its literature will always be anxious to apply. A few decades ago the lessons of the French and the Italian revolutions were equally sought to be applied to Indian conditions by the enthusiasts of the day, but nations like individuals never absorb remedies which do not suit their condition. Luckily, the Pandit realises that this remedy is only to be applied when national independence is achieved.

A Heroic Soil

But the real message of the book lies in the inspiration which a life so selfless, so heroic and devoted to a great cause brings to lesser men. And when we see the Pandit so educated, so proud, so sensitive and so refined, in earnest pursuit of heroic duty leaving the bedside of his dying wife; when we read of the frail heroine almost with dying breath telling her husband. "What is this about your giving an assurance to the Government? Do not give it"; when we see the Pandit passing 'the longest and most damnable thirty days' when no news was brought to him of his wife; when we see him resisting the temptation of giving an assurance before being by her bedside with the words: "and to be disloyal to my pledges, to the cause, to my colleagues, to myself! It was an impossible condition, whatever happened. To do so meant inflicting a moral injury on the roots of my being, on almost everything I held sacred"; (567) we feel that we are looking into the soul of a mighty man, who will no doubt leave to the country a richer legacy of the heroism which it badly needs.

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The Park Of Culture And Rest

(Continued from page 1)

room dancing." The latter, though not much in use in Russia at the present, will undoubtedly be so in the future.

* * * *

World's Largest Open-Air Theatre

The Central Park of Culture and Rest dedicated to Maxim Gorki is visited by as many as 300,000 people in a day. It has become a place for mass recreation, entertainment and rest. In addition to the number of theatres and cinemas and a circus, it boasts of the largest open-air cinema theatre in the world. In this theatre, until 1936 known as the Green Theatre, 20,000 spectators may view the film at one time. It was here that operas and plays were staged. The settings and staging was on a grand and elaborate scale. In the opera Carmen more than 20 horses were used, while houses and a tobacco factory life-size and built of brick and steel were erected on the stage.

The greatest attention is paid by the local Government to the Park of Culture and Rest. It is not taxed, which means a profit of several millions of rubles annually for this park whose budget totals almost 25,000 000 rubles and employs over 6,000 workers.

The Park is directed by a talented organiser and polished lady, Madam Collam, who knows six European languages, and who is always busy thinking up some new improvement or addition in the work of this huge cultural enterprise under her management.

A general view of the Central Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow.

* * * *

Parks In Other Towns

After the great successes achieved by the Moscow Central Park of Culture and Rest in its cultural services and providing means of excellent rest for the population, similar Parks have been organised in a number of towns and cities of USSR. In Moscow alone in addition to the "Gorki's Park" there are five other Parks of Culture and Rest. Such parks are now being organised in the rural centres of Russia and they are rapidly winning the admiration of the peasantry.

In the Parks of Culture and Rest one sees everywhere the smiling and happy faces of the Russians. These great congregating places of the people are unique and original schools where people hungering for culture and education are provided with both. The difference between Soviet Parks of Culture and Rest and the "Luna Parks" of other countries is tremendous. The former are not organised to make money, but pay from their own resources for the visitors and in addition give them great cultural and educational service. The latter, on the other hand, are organised only for making money and are a means only of "killing time". Hence, they have no cultural value.

Czechoslovakia Fears Neither Nazism Nor Communism

President Benes Reiterates His Faith In Democratic Spirit Of His People

"Echo de Paris" publishes an interview, which the President of Czechoslovakia, and co-founder of the State, Dr. Benes has given to the well-known publicist Henri Bordeaux:

"The Czechoslovakian nation has resisted through thousand years war, occupation and oppression. Even against the German menace our Republic will continue to exist.

Our population numbers 15 millions. 3 millions speak the German tongue and live only in parts in compact masses. I fear neither infection through Nazism nor through Communism. Our Germans are Catholics, many are Socialists. The Catholics enjoy here full religious liberty. They naturally are bound to compare their status with the treatment of Catholics in Germany. The same comparison will be made by the German Socialists, who witness our reform policy.

"Our army has been organised very carefully. This nation has gone through many wars. I wish there will be no more wars for us. But peace will alone be maintained, if the nation is prepared to defend her freedom. Our Parliament is nationally a single block our 30 Communists included. Our Socialists take part in the Government of the country.

"Our industries and finances are in a healthy state, but the strongest forces of our nation are the moral forces, national, religious and democratic faith.

"We trust in the future."

Henry was washing dishes for his bride, who was suffering from a headache.

"Honey, what's this stuff in the blue cracker can?"

"That's the corn meal, dear."

"Oh, well, then, maybe that's why it don't make suds."

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Russian Cotton Mills

British Labour Leader Testifies To Existence Of Conditions Better Than Those In Lancashire

First-hand impressions of the Russian cotton industry were given by Councillor Ernest Thornton, assistant secretary of the Rochdale Weavers' Association, at a meeting of that body in mall week. He has recently visited Russia as a member of the trade union delegation organised by the Committee of Peace and Friendship with the U.S.S.R., writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Councillor Thornton said he was particularly impressed by the industrial activity and constructional work everywhere apparent on an enormous scale, the care taken of the children, the comprehensive medical and rest-home facilities for the workers, and the short working day of seven hours, which was equivalent to a 41-hour working week. Two and three shift systems were recognised and generally worked. There were on every hand indications of a buoyant happiness and enthusiasm amongst the people.

Working conditions in the cotton industry appeared, if anything, better than those generally prevailing in Lancashire cotton mills. The average level of skill seemed lower than in this country. The standard of life of the Soviet cotton operative appeared to be slightly lower than that of the Lancashire worker in regular employment. Of greater importance, to the speaker, however, were the widespread indications that in the Soviet Union the cotton workers' standard of life, in common with that of all other workers, was improving rapidly, whilst in Lancashire the standard tended to decline.

As to the famous feats of Soviet weavers operating 100 to 200 automatic looms each, Councillor Thornton said he had found nothing in the claim. In the two examples he had investigated of 96 and 200 looms to a weaver he found that in the first weaver had four weaving assistants, and in the second nine assistants. This worked out at twenty automatic looms per weaving operative, which was not exceptional in Lancashire mills.

Summing up, the speaker said the Soviet Union seemed to have laid securely the foundations of a Socialist State and that a classless society was being realised.

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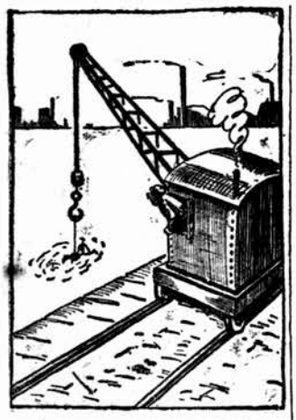

The crane worker's son learns to swim.

SCOTTISH CHURCHES VOTE AGAINST WAR

"Against The Spirit Of Christ"

The General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh passed, with only four dissentients, a resolution renouncing war in any circumstances.

The Assembly, the mover said, saw nothing in the distressing international situation to alter their conviction that the settlement of disputes by war is contrary to the spirit of Christ.

They called on the Government to

Control all armament firms;

Seek to secure effective international control of the industry;

Convene a world economic conference to study the question of access to raw materials.

One delegate said the resolution was a "piece of sentimental humbug."

JAPANESE CENSUS

Tokyo's Population Numbers Nearly Six Millions

The population of Japan proper is 69,254,148 by the results of the national census taken on October 1 of last year. It represents an increase of 4,804,143 or 7.5 per cent over 1930, the year in which the previous national census was taken.

The populations of the principal cities are as follows: Tokyo, 5,875,667; Osaka, 2,989,874; Nagoya, 1,082,816; Kyoto 1,080,593; Kobe, 912,179; Yokohama 704,290; Hiroshima, 210,118; and Fukuoka, 291,158.

The populations of the 127 cities totalled 22,666,307, which form 32.7 per cent of the whole population of the entire country, as against 24 per cent. in 1930.

VERY FUTURIST

An artist was persuaded by a friend to visit the Royal Academy and was shown a futurist picture. "What is it?" he asked. His friend said "A cow grazing."

"Where is the grass?"

"Oh, she has eaten it all."

"Then where is the cow?"

'You don't think she would be such a —— fool as to stay there when it had all gone!"

Lord Riverdale told this story at a luncheon of the British Standards Institution.

HORN GLASSES BANNED.

Horn spectacles have been banned in the British Army.

They obstruct the proper fitting and removing of gas masks.

A new pattern with steel frames and flattened sides has been approved by the War Office, and the use of the new type will be compulsory on duty.

* * * *

SANDWICH NO MORE.

The Italian will no longer eat his "sandwich."

The word has been banished from the language, for it owes its origin to a famous earl in a "sanctionist" country.

Now it will be known as "pampieni," which means filled bread.

* * * *

SOCIALISTS IN OFFICE.

The three principal officers of the Cambridge Union Society for the new term are Socialists.

It is the first time that three Socialists have been elected at the same time for these positions.

The new president is Mr. R. I. Miall, of St. John's College; the vice-president is Mr. G. B. Croasdell, of Pembroke; and the secretary, Mr. R. V. Gibson, of Caius.

* * * *

NEW WAY TO ATTRACT CUSTOMERS.

Bucharest innkeepers, faced with a glut of wine, have adopted a new method of attracting custom.

Notices have been posted in all the wine shops: "Drink all you can in an hour—for sixpence."

The customers are clocked in they pay their sixpence, and at the end of an hour they are asked for another sixpence or told to leave.

* * * *

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN CRASH.

Charlie Chaplin, his leading lady and fiancee, Miss Paulette Goddard, and Mr. William Rootes, the English motor-car manufacturer, and his son Jeffrey received head bruises when the car in which they were travelling was involved in a collision in Hollywood.

Chaplin's car had pulled up at a crossing to enable pedestrians to pass when another car ran into it from behind. Two men leapt from the second car and fled.

FLAMING YOUTH DEAD

Survey In U. S. Universities Reveals Setback To Adventurous Spirit

A survey of 1,200 male and female students in 25 United States universities, conducted by a magazine, furnished the basis to-day for a conclusion that flaming youth died somewhere in the depression years.

The student of to-day, the survey said, represents "a cautious, subdued, and unadventurous generation, unwilling to storm heaven, afraid to make a fool of itself, unable to dramatize its predicament—a generation that will not stick its neck out."

"Liquor and sex", it continued, "used to be part of the great triumvirate of campus topics that included religion. To-day economics is to the fore, with religion playing a minor role."

Further the survey said, the present-day average undergraduate doesn't expect to make much money.

A "RAIN SOCIETY."

Because of the complaints of aridity of the soil in the neighbourhood, some one hundred farmers meeting at Rheingonheim near Ludwigshafen, in the Palatinate, have decided to found a "rain society." A sum of £8,333 was allocated for the establishment of an irrigation plant to supply an area of nearly 600 acres.

* * * *

THE MODEL MOTORIST.

Mr. Herbert J. Jones, of Lane Cove, Sydney, is a model motorist. He has driven for 35 years, having owned one of the first cars in Australia. He has never had a summons for infringing traffic laws, and has never had a garage repair bill; he has always done his own repairs, both big and small. He is now 92 years of age and the police still regard him as an excellent driver. He has just renewed his licence.

* * * *

TWO KINDS OF 'ANTS.'

"Ants" was the subject of the day's theme in a Washington grammar school class. One youngster wrote:

"My subject is ants. Ants is of two kinds: insects and Lady Uncles. Sometimes they live in holes and sometimes they crawl into the sugar bowl and sometimes they live with their married sisters."

* * * *

THIEF SETS VICTIM'S ALARM CLOCK

The gunman who visited Gustaf White Illinois, hotel owner, in his bedroom recently was most considerate. After forcing White to bed with an admonition to "go to sleep," he set the alarm so that White could get up at 7-30 A.M., free himself and begin his daily duties, says the Associated Press. White did not wait for the clock, the alarm went off and told his story to the police.

* * * *

VICE-GANG'S £2,400,000 A YEAR.

What is probably the biggest clean-up of New York's "vice ring" in the city's lurid crime history has ended with the conviction of "Lucky" Luciano, "Tsar" of a "white slave" racket that yielded £2,400,000 a year.

Eight others were convicted with Luciano, who was found guilty on 62 counts of "compulsory prostitution." They face maximum terms of 1,865 years' imprisonment.

Mr. Thomas Dewey, the young Special Prosecutor, was appointed to undertake the clean up last year.

He sent into the witness-box many girls who told how the leaders of the vice-syndicate exacted £2 a week from each girl for "protection."

OLYMPIC CHESS CONTEST

Special courses in chess tactics are being given to the German entrants for the Olympic Chess Contest which is to take place at Munich from August 16 to September 3. Among the coaches are Bogoljubow and Schlage. A practice tournament was held in Dresden during the week-end in which Aljechin, the former world champion, Paul Keres (Esthonia), Maroczy (Hungary) Stahlberg (Sweden), and H. Grob (Switzerland) were competitors.

"Come along boys, we are making the 100 yards into 200."

SWEDEN'S OLYMPIC GAMES ORDER

Contestants Must Not Look At Games Before Participating

The Olympic Committee of Sweden has issued instructions to its candidates at the forthcoming Games in Berlin that they are not to look on as spectators at any events until they have taken part in their own. The subject of this injunction is to combat the nervousness which is apt, in the Committee's opinion, to be created by looking at the contents before participating in them.

WANTED MORE OPEN CLASSES

An international call for more open-air classes in schools will, it is expected, be made at the Third World Open Air School Congress which is being held in Bielefeld, in Westphalia, and in Hanover from July 18 to 23. Teachers from all foreign countries will be granted facilities for visiting German educational institutions, youth hostels and agricultural training centres.

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CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR ARABS

"Suspects" In Palestine To Be Interned

A concentration camp has been established in South Palestine for the detention of Arab leaders suspected of being responsible for crimes or acts of violence in the Palestine strikes and riots.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the new Colonial Secretary, made a statement to that effect in the House of Commons in mail week, adding also that in the concentration camp were persons against whom there is a "prima facie" case in connection with the riots.

NO BROADCAST ON SPIRITUALISM

B. B. C. Refuses Repeated Applications

The refusal of the British Broadcasting Corporation to permit the broadcast of Spiritualist services was referred to at a conference at Wallsend of the Northern District Council of the National Spiritualist Union.

Mr. J. B. McIndoe, of Glasgow (national president), said repeated applications to the B.B.C. had been refused. There were one million people in the country interested in Spiritualism, and the union believed they were entitled to a fair share of the Sunday broadcasts of religious services, which at present were almost completely monopolised by the Church of England and Roman Catholics.

The northern secretary, Mr. P. H. Baldwinson, said there were 80 affiliated churches in Durham and Northumberland, with an aggregate membership of 2,000, and 500 churches throughout the country, an increase of thirty on last year.

Seances in private houses were growing in popularity on Tyneside, and faith-heeling classes were among the most important activities of the Spiritualist churches. —"Manchester Guardian."

STRANGE BELIEFS

More Than 200 Religions In Britain

Although most people do not realize it, there are more than 200 religions in Britain. Some of them bear unusual names—Holy Rollers, Shakers, Four Square Gospellers, Glasites, The Peculiar People, The Cocklers, Anthroposophites, and Mazdaznans. Many of them are offshoots of some form of Christianity, though some are so extraordinary as to be divorced from all orthodox religion. In London, there is even a member of the Followers of Shaitan—the Devil—a seat from Arabia. These people believe that as God is good, there is no need to concentrate on Him. The Devil is out to try and harm them, so they insinuate themselves into his good books by much flattery, hoping that in the hereafter they will have an easy time.—"Tit-bits."

HEIR TO ANNAM'S THRONE BAPTISED CATHOLIC

The baby son of the Buddhist Emperor Bao-dai of Annam is reported to have been baptised a Catholic, at the request of his Mother a Catholic, without the permission of his father, says Saigon correspondent.

The young Emperor, it is said, is not pleased.

By virtue of his throne, he is the high priest of the national religion. The Buddhist citizenry—there are 5,000,000 of them—look upon him as a link between heaven and earth.

At the time of the marriage of Bao-Dai and Mlle. Marie Hu Hao, they were reported agreed the first son would not be baptized. Empress Marie is the daughter of a wealthy landowner. Her family was converted to Christianity, and she was reared in a French convent.

ASKS FAVOUR OF CORONER

Sidney Jacobs, 43, was found shot to death in a park in Chicago. On his chest lay a note: "How do you do, Mr. Coroner. Please make this case as short as possible and spare the feelings of my wife and children."

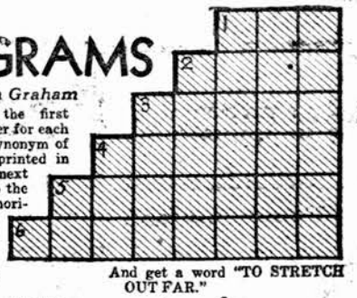
Walking Hair Pin

PLACE a hair pin over the edge of a table knife, grasp the knife near the end of the handle, and hold it above the table so that the points of the hair pin touch the table. See that the hair pin is tilted away from the handle of the knife, and do not allow your hand to touch the table.

Owing to the suspended position, your hand will quiver slightly, shaking the knife, and the hair pin will move along the knife's edge. The pace with which the hair pin moves depends upon the condition of the performer's nerves.

ANAGRAMS

By Anna Graham



AFTER finding the first word, add a letter for each couplet to find the synonym of the word which is printed in capital letters in the next couplet, and so on to the end, filling the six horizontal rows of squares with the letters of the words.

1.

Add H to an aviator,
and you'll gain
A word that signifies a PAIN.

2.

To this new word attach an R
And get a word "TO STRETCH OUT FAR."

3.

Now add a D and it will serve
To designate a partial CURVE.

4.

Now put in T and if you're smart
You'll see what's put ON A CHART.

5.

You'll find, if you an S insert,
What Ching Lee Fu did to your SHIRT.

(For solution see page 36)

A Clever Trick With Paper

MANY clever little tricks may be performed with pieces of paper. One of the most mystifying of all such tricks is called "The Three Paper Balls."

The magician rolls up three tiny balls of paper and places them on the table. Picking up one with the right thumb and forefinger, he drops it in the left hand. He repeats with the second ball and throws the third one away. But when the left hand is opened, three paper balls roll out!

In this trick the art of holding a ball concealed between the tips of the first two fingers is employed. A fourth ball is secretly rolled and concealed between the tips of the first and second fingers of the right hand. All the fingers are bent slightly, and the position of the hand is very natural.

The first ball is picked up and is dropped in the left hand, but when the second ball is dropped in, the hidden ball is dropped also, the left hand immediately closing over it. When the third ball is "thrown" away, it is really retained by the right finger-tips. When the left hand is opened, the three balls are rolled out and the trick is ready to

If the trick is performed at a dinner-table, the magician should have a lump of sugar resting on his knee. After the trick has been repeated a number of times, he asks a spectator to throw away the third ball. Then his left hand rolls out three balls, and while attention is on them, the right hand picks up the lump of sugar, holding it in the bend of the fingers.

The right hand picks up two of the paper balls and drops them in the left, letting the lump fall also. Then the third ball is thrown away, and when the hand is opened, the lump of sugar rolls out instead of the third ball.

Problem of Ages

THERE are seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Soofer. The ages of these children, who are all boys, presents an interesting puzzle problem.

First of all, the combined ages of the seven boys equal the combined ages of their father and mother, the sum of the ages of the nine Soofers being 154 years.

Mr. Soofer is just three years older than his wife, and the oldest son is 12 years older than the youngest boy.

With these clues can you find out how old are the parents and each of their seven sons?

(For solution see page 36)

Find the Names of the Six Pet Birds

ARABELLA AUDUBON is air-minded, when it comes to animals. Of all living creatures, she finds none so interesting as the feathered folk, many of which she has tamed as pets. Arabella has ample opportunity to indulge her love of birds, for her home is situated on a small island which is visited by countless varieties of both sea and land birds. From her window, Arabella can watch the birds flitting about in the sunshine and the little creatures are not unaware of their fair spectator, for the smaller species come to her very window sill for bits of bread.

In this bee-cell puzzle, Arabella gives us the names of six of her pets. Starting with the letter given and proceeding clockwise, fill the cells surrounding each black center with a six-letter word. The shaded cells spell the names of birds and the remaining cells are to be filled with words answering the following definitions:

Top Row: Fleshly. To eject in a stream from a narrow orifice.

Middle Row: A young cat. Fishing equipment. A dealer in money, notes, etc. An Englishman. A public speaker.

Bottom Row: Ambassador or envoy. A mask.

(For solution see page 36)

Conundrums

WHY should every baldheaded man have a rabbit painted on the top of his head?

* * *

2. In what case is it always impossible for a thing to be slow and sure?

* * *

3. On what mouth is a smile never seen?

* * *

4. Why is a soldier most likely to be very tired on the first day of April?

* * *

5. In what kind of a small, round berry can a ship and electricity be found?

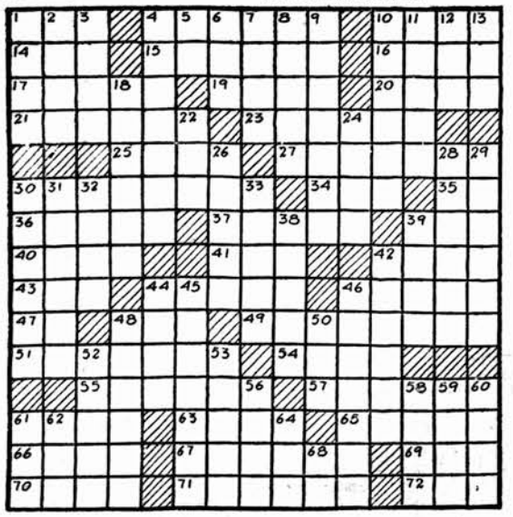
* * *

6. What brow never has been known to wear a frown?

(For solution see page 36)

The Cross-Word Puzzle

1—Watch pocket in the waist-band of trousers.
4—What Hebrew prophet anointed David king?
10—Fruit of the blackthorn.
14—Unnecessary activity or ceremony.
15—River in Nebraska.
16—Possessive pronoun.
17—Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.
19—Breathe quickly.
20—Insect eggs.
21—What American soldier was placed in command of the southern army after the defeat of Gates?
23—What Egyptian goddess was identified, in human form, with Aphrodite?
25—Air heroes.
27—Implements for removing seeds.
30—Beat with fists.
34—Abyssinian prince.
35—Exclamation.
36—Mohammedan noble.



37—Smallest amount.
39—Sleeveless garment.
40—Pole on which a sail is extended.
41—Deface.
42—Vehicle on runners designed for use on snow.
43—Metal.
44—Mark put on with a hot iron.
46—Use frugally.
47—Correlative of either.
48—A land measure of 119.6 square yards.
49—Singers who appear alone.
51—What city is the county-seat of Berks County, Pennsylvania?
52—Unusual.
54—Standards of excellence.
57—Encircled.
61—Italian coin.
63—What infusion of the prepared leaves of the Brazilian holly is a popular beverage in South America?
65—Small wild ox of Java and Burma.
66—Newspaper paragraph.
67—Game at cards.
69—At this time.
70—Dry seed vessels.
71—Sequence.
72—Worm.

VERTICAL

1—Long sharp tooth.
2—Aroma.
3—Pierce.
4—What English thinker was the great exponent of the modern evolutionary philosophy: Herbert ——?
5—Bars red.
6—Geographical diagram.
7—Brigham Young was the first governor of what state?
8—Vessels for heating liquids.
9—Epistles.
10—Ecclesiastical councils.
11—What is the largest river in France?
12—Not at home.
13—Bitter vetch.
18—Sewing machine.
22—Elongated fish.
24—Warmth.
26—What city is the county-seat of Dallas County, Alabama?
28—Who is the Scottish national hero: —— Bruce?
29—Shelters from light.
30—Clergyman.
31—Referee.
32—Signify.
33—College officials.
38—Zeal.
39—Exclamation of despair.
42—Those who watch secretly.
44—Kind of cheese.
45—Gives a new title to.
46—Series of propositions in logic.
48—What settlement worker is connected with the rise of Hull House in Chicago?
50—Pall behind.
52—Ventilated.
53—Smooth and glossy.
56—Heavenly body.
58—Sap.
59—Town on the Aegean.
60—Covers with moisture.
61—Edge of a wound.
62—Japanese statesman.
64—Biblical name.
68—Symbol for tellurium.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue).

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Radio Performer's Charade

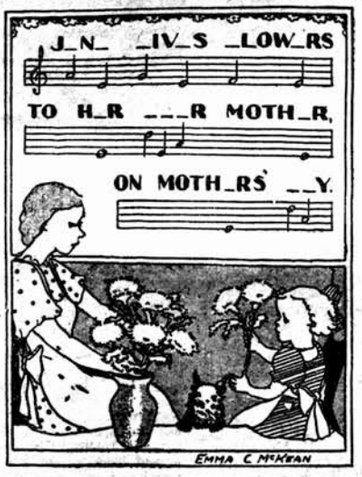
BE sure to tune in to Colonel Joe's Amateur Hour next Saturday. Pamela is going to present an animal duet, that is, if mother doesn't throw Pamela and her two musical prodigies out of the house before that time.

Pamela has no fears for the gong. Once her act gets under way, she'll never be able to hear it and as regards other criticism the following poem shows her opinion:

"* Fido! Your deep bass bow-wow
Drowns out poor pussy's meek miaow.
** matter what my ** may say,
I think there's music in your bay.
** some the 'cat's meow' is slang.
They'd say the same of whizz and bang.
****** license does not please
Such literary snobs as these,
But there is naught so naive and free
As ********** poetry."

The asterisks indicate the number of letters in the missing words which are to be supplied by the puzzlist. The first five of these words, combined in the order in which they occur, spell the last word.

(For solution see page 56)

A Mothers' Day Musical Message

A CERTAIN little girl who is quite musical gave vent to her talent by composing a song for Mothers' Day. Part of her composition is shown here in the form of a puzzle.

Fourteen letters are missing from 10 of the words in the opening verse of the song. Supply each of the missing letters which is represented by a note. Even if you do not know the names of the 14 notes the puzzlist can learn them by correctly guessing the letters missing from the words of the song.

(For solution see page 56)

Tibet's Demon Oracles

Favours Sought From Roving Spirits Supposed To Select A Man In Which To Manifest Themselves

A Tibetan "Sungma"—lama or layman—who is believed by Tibetans to be the human abode of demons or spirits of dead heroes is the chief actor in one of the weirdest ceremonies staged in the isolated mountains of Yunan Province, China, according to the National Geographic Magazine.

The roving demon spirits are supposed themselves to select a Sungma or person in whom to manifest themselves. First, the Sungma is arrayed in elaborately decorated embroidered garments and is seated on an ornate chair. When a change has taken place, explained as the "entrance of the spirit" into the Sungma, he often behaves like a raving maniac and is not responsible for his actions.

A deep gargling sound may be heard, while the Sungma's hands clasp his throat. The gargling sound is believed to be a sure sign of the presence of a particular spirit. The Sungma sits dreaming for a while, and then all at once his body begins to sway and his legs to shake. Frantically he throws himself backward while lamas hold him and try to balance him. He groans and his face becomes purple.

He takes a sword, a strong Mongolian steel blade, and in the twinkling of an eye twists it with his naked hands into several loops and knots. Meanwhile he shakes, groans and sputters. The audience becomes frightened and surges back. When it is time for the lamas in the audience to receive the blessing of the spirit which the Sungma is supposed to possess, a regular fight ensues as they rush (forward) 'en masse.' Each lama tries to get the Sungma first to place a small silk scraft on his shaking knees and to receive the blessing of a blow, a puff of breath from his distorted mouth, or a gentle laying on of his hands.

Suddenly, the Sungma, puffing and blowing, throws himself backward exhausted and lies like a lifeless form for a few minutes. The spirit which possessed him, say the onlookers, has gone.

ART OF EPSTEIN UNWELCOME

Proposal To Exhibit Living "Genesis" At Carnival Evokes Criticism

A proposal to include in a carnival at Leeds a living representation of Epstein's famous statue "Genesis" evoked protests from prominent figures in the city's civic and religious spheres. Already the Harehills Carnival Committee has received a number of offers from women willing to undertake representation of the statue, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The Lord Mayor of Leeds, Alderman P. T. Leigh, commented in an interview. "It sounds gruesome, and I hope that it will not come to fruition. We do not want anything of that nature in Leeds. We would welcome anything beautiful or healthy, but not that."

The Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Leigh, exclaimed, "Surely they will not do that. I cannot believe that any woman will accept the position. I am not a prude, but this is going to extremes. It is just the difference between the civilised and uncivilised.

"It seems to me a more appropriate subject for a chamber of horrors than for a carnival. There are so many beautiful statues which could be reproduced. Why should they want to have anything so terribly crude and grotesque?"

VICAR'S COMMENT

The Vicar of Leeds, Canon W. Thompson Elliott, remarked, "This proposal is one that I certainly could not encourage."

In recent years carnival committees in the Leeds district have come prominently into the public eye for their daring representations of characters. Last year there were strong protests against the inclusion of Lady Godiva in the Bramley procession, and on the day of carnival police took extra precautions in case of trouble. This year "Eve" figured in the Bramley carnival.

In spite of the criticism the Harehills committee states that it will proceed with the proposal if it can find a suitable candidate.

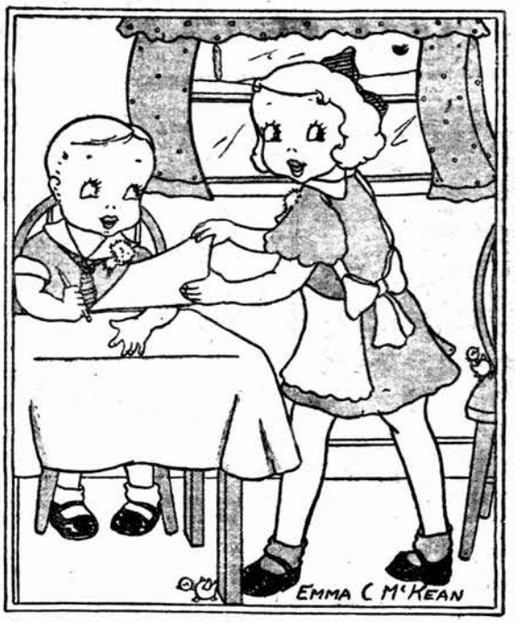
PUZZLE OF PROMISES FOR MOTHERS' DAY

THE missing words which are necessary to complete the rhymes describe promises which Mary Lou and Roland Rae, sister and brother, made their mother on Mothers' Day.

Complete the poem by supplying each of the missing words. The asterisks indicate the number of letters in each missing word. After you have done that, cut out the drawing, mount it on cardboard for convenience in handling and then color it as attractively as you can with your colored crayons or water-colors.

This very fascinating puzzle enables you to show your ability both as a rhymster and as a color artist. The poem follows:

Says Mary Lou, on Mothers' Day,
"Let's write a letter, Roland Rae,
About things that mother likes to hear;
Of goodness, kindness and of cheer.
Let's promise always to be (1)****
And let her know we'll always mind.
When mother wants us to obey,
I think we should, so on Mothers' Day
Let's write a promise to be (2)****.
I think, of course, we always should.
Dear mother often seems quite weary,
If we are sad, so let's be (3)******
And let our mother think we're sweet,
Because we both can keep quite (4)****.
Each day our promises we'll be fulfilling
To show that always we are (5)*******.
For what we own, let's write and sign



A promise to be quite (6) ******;
To give with gladness and be (7)*****;
And thankful that we are allowed
To help the needy, and be (8)****,
Dear Rae, this is a wish of mine."
Says Rae; "Dear Sister, you are right,
And too, I think that we might
Promise and try to be (9)*******.
Come, sister dear, let's sign the letter.
'Twill be our gift to mother dear,
Let's hope it brings her lasting cheer."

(For solution see page 56)

Taking a Ribbon Out of an Orange

THIS is a very effective trick which should be performed with a small orange. The conjurer cuts open the end of the orange and produces a long coil of colored ribbon.

The ribbon actually comes from the orange, but it is not there at the beginning of the trick. It is threaded to a large needle. The coil of ribbon is held in the left hand, with the point of the needle extending in from the palm and the left hand is beneath the table.

The right hand picks up the orange and in transferring it to the left hand, presses it down on the needle, which goes up through the center of the orange. In cutting into the orange, the magician gets hold of the needle and draws it out, bringing the ribbon along. The needle is easily concealed in the right hand as it is pulled out of the ribbon. The conjurer keeps on pulling until the entire ribbon comes out. Then, in smoothing the ribbon, he slides the needle off and lets it fall to the floor.

MEMBERSHIP IN NAZI PARTY RESTRICTED

New Recruits Can Come Only From Hitler Youth Organisation

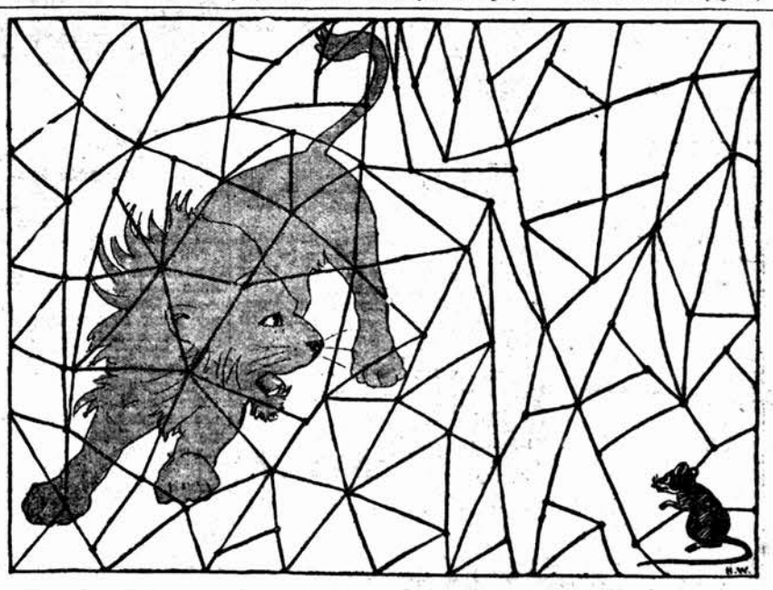
(From A Correspondent)

The National Socialist Party is the foundation upon which the Third Reich rests. The Supreme Head of this Party, Adolf Hitler, is the leader of the Reich, and Germany's political direction is subject to his personal responsibility as "Fuehrer" of the nation. In accordance with the fundamental principles of National Socialism this personal leadership rests upon the allegiance of the Party.

The ranks of the National Socialist Party have been closed to new members ever since the Spring of 1933 when it took over the control of the Government. New members can now only be recruited from the ranks of the "Hitler Youth" organisation as these reach the age of full citizenship and in this way the party strength can always be replenished. The Party is not a political organisation of the people at large, and includes only a selected group of the country's population. Alfred Rosenberg defines the Party as a "governing order," membership in which does not bring with it special privileges, but rather entails greater responsibilities. Great emphasis is laid by National Socialist Party leaders on every occasion that this political organisation does not mean that members of the Party are to be considered as a privileged class of German citizens, enjoying certain rights not granted to the rest of the people of the nation.

The National Socialist movement as a whole embraces such a variety of activities within the nation, that it may be said to include nearly all of the German people. It is true that the Party itself, whose membership is only a million or so, takes in only about 10 per cent. of the citizens of the Reich. But all full citizens are allowed to become members of the numerous subsidiary organisations directly controlled by the Party leaders. Among these organisations are the various occupational, charitable, and cultural associations, to say nothing of veterans' associations and the "Hitler Youth" organisation. There is hardly a German who is not directly or indirectly affiliated with one or more of these subsidiary organisations, so that it is safe to say that the National Socialist movement includes practically the entire German nation.

The present restrictions placed on membership in the National Socialist Party itself, as now established, will not be changed in the future. It is true that in a recent speech, the President of the Rhine Territory and Party District Leader Terboven stated that certain plans had been contemplated to open the ranks of the Party in certain districts, which at the time of the Party's coming into power were not able to recruit up to normal strength.



How Can the Mouse Free the Lion?

SOMETIME during your childhood, you heard the story of the lion and the mouse; how the mouse promised to aid the lion some day in return for sparing its life and how the lion laughed at the idea of one so insignificant as a mouse helping the king of beasts, himself. Then, you remember, the lion was caught in a net and was unable to free himself until the tiny mouse appeared and gnawed through the ropes.

Suppose you were the mouse and were about to tackle the task of gnawing through the net to liberate your imprisoned friend. Naturally, you would not attempt to chew through the knots as they are too thick and you would pick out a portion of the net where it could be divided by gnawing through the least number of ropes. Where is that place?

Take your pencil and see if you can mark the ropes which must be severed in order to part the net from border to border in as few as six cuts.

(For solution see page 56)

MINT JELLY

Put three quarts of green grapes into a pan with three pints of boiling water and simmer gently till the grapes are soft, mashing them with a wooden spoon. Then strain the liquid and measure it. Return it to the pan and add seven sprays of fresh unit, slightly bruised to bring out the flavour. Simmer for twenty minutes, skimming carefully, and then remove the unit. To each cupful of juice allow a cupful of castor sugar and when the sugar has dissolved boil for 10 minutes. Pour into glasses and cover when cold.

THE NEW COLOSSUS

A 262-feet high statue of Mussolini, sixteen feet higher than London's Monument to the Great Fire and 153 feet higher than the Colossus of Rhodes, is to be erected in the Mussolini Forum, Rome.

A foundry in Rome has been working secretly for the past two years on this statue, which exhibits the Duce covered only by a lion's skin.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"A locomotive only lives 30 years."
"No wonder, they smoke so much."

It takes a woman to point out the faults of another woman.

* * * *

Only a convict likes to be stopped in the middle of a sentence.

* * * *

"Boxer's frugal diet." he lives on scraps.

* * * *

"Where are my golf socks, dear?"
"What golf socks?"
"The ones with eighteen holes, darling!"

* * * *

Bright—He cleaned up a fortune in crooked dough.
Dull—Counterfeiter?
Bright—No; pretzel manufacturer.

* * * *

"I came near selling my shoes to-day."
"How's that?"
"I had them half-soled."

* * * *

A butter-distributing firm recently held a big banquet. A notable feature of the speeches afterwards was the number of pats the speakers gave one another.

* * * *

Hello, Smith, old man, haven't seen you for some time.
Been in bed seven weeks.
Oh that's too bad. 'Flu, I suppose?
Yes, and crashed!

* * * *

The vicar was appealing to members of his congregation to supply refreshments for the church social. "And now, please remember," he ended, "what we want are not abstract promises, but concrete cakes."

* * * *

Lecturer (in village hall): "Now you all know what a molecule is—"

Chairman (interrupting): "Most of us do, but perhaps you'd better explain for the benefit of those who have never been up in one."

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 5

(Acrostic appears on page 15).

M	ornin	G
I	ot	A
S	ire	N
T	ren	D
E	tc	H
R	abb	I

A certain minister, while preaching, said that every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by mowing his lawn when a parishioner passing by said: "That's right; cut your sermons short."

* * * *

Pessimist: Cheerful! How can I be cheerful when every bone in my body aches?

Optimist: Well, you might at least be thankful that you are not a herring.

* * * *

A famous millionaire mentions that money does not make for happiness. Still, it does enable a man to be miserable in comfort.

* * * *

Foreman—Hi, there, you; didn't you tell me you never got tired?"

Sam—Dat's right boss; Ah allus stops an' rests befo' Ah gets tired.

* * * *

"Was it a case of love at first sight?"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she had money."

* * * *

He had saved the admiral from drowning. The great man was full of praise for his action.

"And to-morrow," said the admiral, "I shall thank you before the eyes of all the men."

The sailor began to quake. "Aw, no sir, don't do that!" he pleaded; "they'll halt murder me."

* * * *

It was a warm day, and a dull case concerning the rights of certain river commissioners was being argued.

Counsel made speeches of interminable length, and the judge fell into a doze.

"But we must have water, my lord," thundered the defending lawyer in such stentorian tones that the judge came to.

"All right," he mumbled, hastily "but only a very little in mine."

* * * *

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some ladies at a select five o'clock tea, and Tommy, who had been very well behaved, was in high feather.

"Ma," he said, as cake was being handed round, "may I have some tongue, please?"

"There isn't any tongue, dear," replied his mother.

"That's funny," commented Tommy, "I heard Pa say there would be plenty of it!"

* * * *

The death of Mr. Horace de Vere Cole, greatest of hoaxers, has recalled his famous Cambridge exploit as "Sultan of Zanzibar"; but he enjoyed a small hoax as much as a big one.

In the former category was his joke in London, when he thrust the end of a line into the hands of a pedestrian, and said: "Would you mind holding this line? I am surveying."

He then walked round a corner, thrust the other end into the hands of another pedestrian, and disappeared!

* * * *

A woman went to see a doctor. "Doctor," she exclaimed loudly, bouncing into the room. "I want you to say frankly what's wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to foot in his best professional manner.

"Madame," he said at length, "I've just three things to tell you. First, your weight wants reducing by nearly fifty pounds. Secondly, your beauty would be improved by freer use of soap and water. And, thirdly, I'm an artist; the doctor lives on the next floor."

"You didn't take a vacation this year, did you?"
"No, I thought I needed a rest."

* * * *

Mrs. Baggs— Me old man's in "Who's Who."
Mrs. Biggs—Mine's in Sing Sing.

* * * *

Mother: "Well, Nellie, is your doll kitchen completely furnished now?"
Nellie: "No, mamma, I still need a policeman for the cook."

* * * *

Husband—If we had a million dollars, do you know what I'd do with my share of it?
Wife—No. Just what would you do with a thousand dollars, darling?

* * * *

Mistress: "I've asked Mr. and Mrs. Smith to dinner at seven, Mary, but I think we'll give them a quarter of an hour's grace."

Mary: "Well, ma'am, I'm religious myself, but I think that's rather overdoin' it!"

* * * *

The travellers in the railway carriage were discussing railway matters. "I consider," said one, "that the single fare for the double journey is a very good investment."

"It certainly is" added another, "because you get a return for your money."

* * * *

After a long talk on the value of peace, goodwill and disarmament, a teacher asked his class if they objected to war.

"Yes, sir, I do!" said one boy.
"Good! Now tell us why."
"Because, sir," said the boy, "Wars make history—and I hate history!"

* * * *

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"
"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions.'

* * * *

The Major: "You know I haven't seen your husband since he returned to civil life."
The Ex-Captain's Wife: "You mean since he was released from the army, don't you? He never was very civil."

* * * *

Son: "Say, dad, what does it mean when the paper says some man went to a convention as a delegate-at-large?"
Dad: "It means his wife didn't go with him, son."

* * * *

Gentleman: Can't you go into any business more profitable than begging?
Beggar: Well sir, I'd like to open a bank, but I haven't got the tools.

* * * *

"Mary," said her mistress, "you've broken more dishes and cups than your wages amount to. How can we stop this?"
"Well, mum, you might raise my wages."

* * * *

I was warning my little neighbor about being careful crossing streets. "Oh, don't worry," the child assured me. "I always wait for the empty space to come by."

* * * *

First Dancer: "Do you know what people will say about you if you run around with that playboy?"
Second Dancer: "Yes, my publicity men already have their instructions."

* * * *

"I don't know what to do with our son. His mother wants him to be an admiral. I want him to go in business with me, while he insists on being an airman."
"How old is he?"
"He will be five next May."

Hatter: "I am sorry, sir, but I cannot get it off—you'll have to buy it."

Judge—"Where do you live?"
Musty—"Nowhere, your honour."
Judge (to second tramp)—"And where do you live?"

Dusty—"I've got the room above him."

* * * *

George (nervously)—I'd like best in the world, Kitty, to marry you, but I don't know how to propose.

Kitty (promptly and practically) —That's all right, George, You've finished with me: now go to father.

* * * *

First Student (in English)—What part of the body is the fray?

Second Student—Fray? What are you talking about?
First Student—This book says that Ivanhoe was wounded in the fray.

* * * *

Little Mary: "Let's be pals, Daddy."
Daddy: "Certainly, my dear.
Little Mary: "Well, how about dumping out the cod liver oil, palsy walsy?"

* * * *

"Be yourselves," the teacher had directed, "and write what is in you."
"In me," the essay of one boy began, "there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, a piece of mince pie, three sticks of celery, a lot of chestnuts, and my dinner."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Pet Birds: The words are: Top row—Martin, Carnal, Petrel, Squirt, Grouse. Middle row—Kitten, Tackle, Broker, Briton, Orator, Bottom row—Gannet, Legate, Oriole, Domino, Darter.

Puzzle Promises: The missing words are: 1. Kind. 2. Good. 3. Cherry. 4. Neat. 5. Willing 6. Benign. 7. Proud. 8. Fine 9. Betters.

Anagrams: The words are: 1. Ace. 2. Ache. 3. Reach. 4. Arched. 5. Charted. 6 Starched.

Radio Charade: The words in the order of their use are: O, No, Ma, To, Poetic, Onomatopoetic.

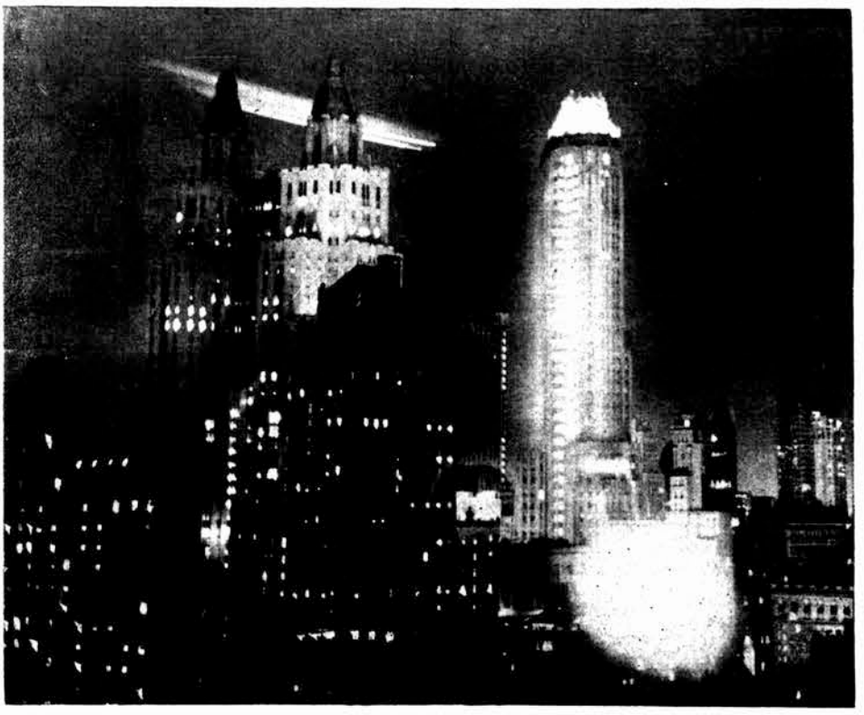
Age Problem: The ages of the seven sons are 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. The father is 40 years old and the mother's age is 37 years.

Musical Messages: The 14 missing notes in the order of their use are: A, E, G, E, F, E, E, D, E, A, E, E, D, A.

Conundrums: 1. Because he would then have hare (hair) on it. 2. In the case of a watch. 3. The mouth of a river. 4. Because he has just finished a march of 31 days. 5. In currents (currants). 6. The brow of a hill.

A glimpse of the Olympic Village near Berlin, where the competitors will live during the International Games.

Unemployed families in St. Louis (U.S.A.) beseige Municipal Council and demand relief, under threat of hungerstrike.



Like a beam of light, flashing in the sky, Zeppelin Hindenburg passes over New York City on its second return trip to Germany.

The clock used by Christopher Columbus on his voyage to America in 1492 is being displayed at a trade exhibition at Elgin, (U.S.A.)

Members of Layton Brown Family of Westchester (U.S.A.) form a human stepladder as they pose for this group picture after winning largest family award at Better Home Exposition.

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Sunday, July 5, 1936

REGD. No. B-1085

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 269708

Dangers of Impure Blood

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.---you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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